

F. N. ORSTMAN.

Executive Committee
July 1964

C o n f i d e n t i a l

Not for publication

M I N U T E S
of the
MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
of the
WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

Tutzing, Germany
July 27-31, 1964

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- II. An interpretation of the situation of the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople by Archbishop Iakovos.
- III. A working paper on the basis of Cooperation with the Roman Catholic Church.
- IV. Ecumenical Insights on Religious Liberty.
- V. Sketch Proposal for an Ecumenical Research Institute.

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WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

M i n u t e s

of the

meeting of the Executive Committee,

Tutzing, Germany, July 27-31, 1964

Present

Presidents : Archbishop IAKOVOS
Dr David G. MOSES
Dr Martin NIEMOELLER
Mr Charles PARLIN

Chairmen : Dr Franklin Clark FRY
Dr Ernest A. PAYNE

Members : Dr C.G. BAETA
Bishop Sante Uberto BARBIERI
Dr Eugene Carson BLAKE
Dr Kathleen BLISS
Dr Alford CARLETON
Prof. J.L. HROMADKA
Archbishop Gunnar HULTGREN
Bishop Hanns LILJE
Mr J. Irwin MILLER
Metropolitan NIKODIM

Consultants : Archpriest Vitaly BOROVOY
Bishop EMILIANOS
Dr Norman GOODALL
Sir Kenneth GRUBB
Dr Eugene L. SMITH

Staff :

Rev. Paul ABRECHT	Dr Nicos A. NISSIOTIS
Dr Charles W. ARBUTHNOT	Dr O. Fred. NOLDE
Miss Tatjana ATHANASIADIS	Mr Frank NORTHAM
Dr Leslie E. COOKE	Dr Roland W. SCOTT
Dr Joseph H. HAINES	Mr Hiroshi SHINMI
Mr Meredith B. HANDSPICKER	Mr John TAYLOR
Rev. Victor HAYWARD	Mr Theo TSCHUY
Mr C.I. ITTY	Father Paul VERGHESE
Mr Michael Christopher KING	Dr Lukas VISCHER
Dr Zacharia K. MATTHEWS	Dr W.A. VISSER 't HOOFT
Mr Philippe MAURY	Rev. Michael de VRIES
Bishop Lesslie NEWBIGIN	Dr Glen Garfield WILLIAMS

Opening worship was conducted by the Chairman.

1. Welcome from the Landeskirchenrat in Bayern

Landesbischof D. Dietzfelbinger met the Committee and expressed a welcome on behalf of the Landeskirchenrat in Bayern. He hoped that

members would find their stay in Tutzing pleasurable and that the work of the Committee would be profitable in the life and faith of the churches.

2. Roll Call

Dr Visser 't Hooft said it was gratifying that so many members of the Committee had found it possible to be present. He presented apologies from Dr Russell Chandran, Dr Ivy Chou and the Archbishop of Melbourne. The Archbishop of Canterbury and Sir Francis Ibiam had been prevented from attending by reason of other responsibilities. It was particularly regretted that Metropolitan Iakovos of Philadelphia, who had hoped up to the last moment to come to Tutzing, had not been able to do so because of passport difficulties.

3. Adoption of Minutes

The minutes of the meeting held at Odessa, USSR, February 10th to 14th, having been previously circulated, were adopted.

4. General Secretary's Report

Dr Visser 't Hooft reported as follows :

a) Executive Committee meeting at Odessa. On the whole repercussions from the meeting held at Odessa in February had been good, although there had not been a very wide press coverage. The most important document produced by the meeting - the Statement on Christian Unity : the present stage - had received little notice in the general press but had been given good publicity in the church press, including that of the Roman Catholic Church. There had been some misunderstandings regarding the statement on religious liberty issued from Odessa, and gratitude was due to Bishop Lilje and Oberkirchenrat Wilkens for what they had done to correct erroneous reports in the German press.

b) East Asia Christian Conference. There had been a good and responsible attendance at the EACC Assembly which had immediately followed the Odessa meeting, but it had been weak on the side of church leaders responsible for implementing the decisions of the conference. This illustrated the danger that regional bodies might become gatherings of specialists rather than places where the churches met with one another to plan how their task was to be carried out. Consideration had been given to the organization of the EACC which had up to the present had an official relationship to the World Council. A form of organization had been worked out by which it would in future be wholly responsible for the appointment of its staff but the new constitution provided that one or more members of the secretariat could be recognized as associate staff of the WCC. There had been further discussion of the confessional questions raised at the Bangalore meeting and a real advance had been made in the conversation between the EACC and the world confessional bodies. An important decision made by the Assembly was to call an Asian conference on Faith and Order

which would concentrate on the need for the formulation of an Asian expression of the Christian faith. This did not mean that there was any tendency towards syncretism, but that an attempt would be made to see how the basic tenets of the Christian faith could be translated into Asian thought forms.

c) Conference on the Race Situation in Southern Africa. This Conference which had taken place in Mindolo, May 25th to June 2nd, had been a valuable and significant contribution to discussion on the race situation. Its membership had covered Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique and Angola as well as South Africa. There had been frank and open discussion and all who had taken part had felt the conference to be one of similar intensity to the earlier meeting in Cottesloe in that it was dealing with problems of tremendous acuteness involving the suffering of large numbers of human beings. There had been no escaping the fact that the problem of violence was a real issue, but in spite of the very difficult questions under consideration it was a tribute to the participants that there had been no break in Christian fellowship. Dr Visser 't Hooft paid tribute to the work which had been done by Dr Bilheimer in the setting up of the conference and expressed the pleasure all had felt in his presence at the meeting. A report had been prepared by the Rev. Paul Abrecht and copies would be made available to the members of Executive Committee.

d) Latin America. This was an area which had been much in mind during recent months. The Latin America Working Party had held a meeting in June at which an excellent group of younger church leaders had been present. It was impossible to ignore the chasm between the younger generation and the existing leadership in the churches : this was most evident in the case of the Brazilian churches. Imaginative action had been taken by the Division of World Mission and Evangelism in sending two young French theologians to Latin America to examine and report on this frightening difference of outlook between the generations. There was a suggestion that the best way of dealing with the situation might be the appointment of a "roving ambassador" who would be able to travel through the whole area. This possibility was still under discussion.

e) New York Office. It was a great grief to all who knew him, both in the United States and elsewhere, that Dr Roswell Barnes had publicly announced his decision to retire at the end of September owing to ill-health. He had been not only our chief adviser in affairs relating to the American churches but also a valuable counsellor in relation to the total life of the WCC. It was a great disappointment to Dr Barnes, as well as to all of those present, that it had not proved possible for him to come to this meeting. His report, which raised a number of important questions, would be presented at a later session.

f) The Mississippi Delta Project. One of the important factors to be borne in mind in relation to the Mississippi Delta Project was that for the first time the American churches, which had from the beginning of the inter-church aid operation been among the giving churches, now wanted to receive something from the

ecumenical family. Dr Visser 't Hooft hoped that all would feel this to be a good thing, and an important date in the ecumenical calendar.

g) The European Conference of Churches. Preparations were in hand for another meeting of the Conference of European Churches to be held in Nyborg, Denmark. Up to the present there had been a rather loose relationship in the Conference, and the secretarial work had been carried by one of the WCC staff members, Dr Glen Williams. The Conference was moving to the point where it was beginning to be felt that a full-time secretariat was necessary though no definite decision had yet been taken. Difficulties were being experienced in regard to a place of meeting owing to the fact that it was becoming almost impossible for any group from the DDR to enter one of the NATO countries. This was a matter which the European Conference was fighting through for all of us.

h) The Ecumenical Patriarchate. Dr Visser 't Hooft referred to the circumstances which had led up to and followed the expulsion from Turkey of Metropolitan Iakovos of Philadelphia and Metropolitan Emilianos of Selencia. The Commission of the Churches on International Affairs had taken such action as was possible and the World Council had tried to make clear the significance of the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople in the Orthodox Church and also for the total situation of Christendom. There was reason to remain watchful in the light of the latest developments and to be ready to act in the event of another emergency situation arising.

i) Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. The occasion of the presentation of the Skoplje houses to the people of Yugoslavia had given an opportunity for contact between representatives of the World Council of Churches and the churches of Yugoslavia. During the course of the visit it had been made clear that the Patriarchate was now ready to apply for membership of the Serbian Church in the World Council. The necessary formalities had been completed and the application would be before the meeting at a later stage.

An official invitation had been received from the Church of Bulgaria for a delegation from the WCC to visit Bulgaria in the second half of November. This would be the first occasion on which such a visit to Bulgaria had been made.

j) Second Disarmament Consultation. A second Disarmament Consultation had been organized in Geneva in June by the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, special responsibility for the arrangements having rested with Dr Elfan Rees. A number of Government representatives had taken part, and it was clear that with sufficient courage and imagination we could make ourselves heard at higher levels than was sometimes supposed.

k) Prague Peace Conference. In the days immediately following the Disarmament Conference there had been a useful discussion in Geneva between leaders and representatives of the Prague Peace Conference and representatives of the WCC, in which a number of misunderstandings had been cleared up. Dr Glen Williams had

attended the recent meeting of the Peace Conference in Prague as an official observer on behalf of the WCC.

l) 800th Anniversary of the Church of Sweden. Dr Visser 't Hooft said it had given him special pleasure to be able to share in the celebrations at Uppsala. The event had also provided the occasion for a notable ecumenical reunion as representatives from churches in many parts of the world had been present.

m) New Headquarters. The move into the new headquarters at Grand-Saconnex had now been accomplished. There had been some apprehension lest the "family" atmosphere of Malagnou might be lost but this had proved to be groundless and in some ways there was an even greater feeling of unity owing to the fact that the whole staff was now under one roof. The new buildings provided a technical instrument which was far more adequate for the work of the Council and we were grateful for the new instrument which had been given to us.

n) Relationships with the Roman Catholic Church. At this stage it was not necessary to say more than that there would be opportunity for full consideration of the question of relationships with the Roman Catholic Church at a later stage in the meeting.

Dr Fry thanked the General Secretary for his report and called for discussion. Archbishop Iakovos expressed the gratitude he felt to the Chairman and officers of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs and also to Dr Visser 't Hooft for the action taken in regard to the expulsion of the two Metropolitans from Turkey. He referred to the continuing difficulties facing the Patriarchate and the Orthodox community. Bishop Barbieri voiced the appreciation felt by himself and others for the initiatives being taken by the World Council in regard to Latin America. He hoped that it might eventually prove possible to appoint the kind of "roving ambassador" to which the General Secretary had made reference. Dr Z.K. Matthews amplified what Dr Visser 't Hooft had said about the Race Consultation at Mindolo. The Rev. Abrecht said that the full report would be printed and would probably be ready about the end of September; meantime mimeographed copies were being made available to members.

5. Appointment of Sub-committees

The following sub-committees were appointed to serve during the course of the meeting :

Staffing Committee : Dr Payne (Chairman)
Dr Baeta
Dr Bliss
Dr Carleton
Dr Hromadka
Bishop Lilje
Metropolitan Nikodim

Finance Committee : Dr Niemöller (Chairman)
Bishop Barbieri
Dr Blake
Dr Fry
Archbishop Hultgren
Dr Moses
Mr Parlin
Dr Payne

Niemöller →

6. Date of Easter

Dr Lukas Vischer reported on investigations which the Department on Faith and Order had been asked to make into records concerning an earlier enquiry by the World Council regarding the possibility of a fixed date for Easter. The question had been raised again in the World Council and was also on the agenda for the next session of the Vatican Council. Dr Vischer asked whether the Committee wished him to go further into the matter; a thorough examination of the relevant archives would involve a considerable amount of work.

Dr Payne said he thought there was good reason to make the examination and for the World Council to come to some decision regarding its attitude to any proposal for a fixed Easter date. This seemed to him desirable in view of the fact that there was likely to be some pronouncement by the Roman Catholic Church. The British Government had announced its willingness to take the necessary legal steps if the churches agreed and it was the feeling in the British Council of Churches that only the World Council of Churches could provide the medium for some kind of approach to the Vatican Council which might indicate to the world and to the governments of the world that there was substantial agreement in the Church. After a discussion concerning the position of the Orthodox and other churches on this question it was AGREED -

that a study be made of material bearing on the question of the establishment of a fixed date for Easter, and a paper be prepared for presentation to Central Committee at as early a date as possible.

7. Commission of the Churches on International Affairs

Sir Kenneth Grubb and Dr Nolde reported on the work of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs since the Odessa meeting.

Sir Kenneth said that he had been involved in a number of meetings, including the meeting of CCREC (Committee on the Christian Responsibility for European Cooperation) and the Latin America Working Party to which Dr Visser 't Hooft had made reference. The Second Disarmament Conference had been followed by a meeting of the CCIA Executive Committee at which a number of important issues had been discussed. There had been some preliminary consideration of the future of the Commission itself and certain proposals were being passed on to the Structure

Committee. Two discussions on South Africa had taken place, at one of which Sir Hugh Foot had been present. The question of Southern Rhodesia had been taken up at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference in London and all possible representations had also been made in the case of the expulsion of Bishop Ralph Dodge and the Rev. Robert Hugues. Other areas in relation to which some action had been taken included the Sudan and Malta.

Dr Nolde called attention to the new international situation in which the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs was forced to work. At a time when tensions between the USA and USSR had been somewhat eased, numerous isolated problems had become more acute or were breaking out anew in many parts of the world : these included Vietnam, Sudan, Cyprus and the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople. This proliferation of problems had at times strained the personnel and financial resources of the Commission and had also made it more difficult to coordinate activities of the CCIA offices with the procedures of the General Secretariat and other agencies of the World Council.

The second consultation on Peace and Disarmament, which had been held in Geneva from 16th to 18th June, had provided an opportunity for churchmen from both sides in the still divided world to hear the points of view presented by officials of government, and thereafter to confer among themselves. Dr Nolde drew attention to a Statement which had been issued by the consultation (see Appendix I).

The report on Religious Liberty given at Odessa and generally approved by the Executive Committee there had had helpful results as the UN Commission on Human Rights proceeded to draft a Declaration on the Elimination of all forms of Religious Intolerance. A Working Group of the UN Commission had unanimously agreed to include in the present draft provision for "freedom to practise their religion or belief by establishing and maintaining charitable and educational institutions and by expressing the implications of religion or belief in public life." The inclusion of this provision had been largely due to the instrumentality of CCIA.

The situation in Cyprus and the concurrent problem of the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople had commanded the close attention of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs officers. Dr Nolde sketched the steps taken by the CCIA in relation to the UN Secretary General, the UN Mediators in Cyprus, the governments of Greece and Turkey and other governments concerned. These steps had been generally approved by the CCIA Executive Committee.

Dr Fry thanked Sir Kenneth and Dr Nolde for their reports which evidenced the continuing service of CCIA to the whole ecumenical movement.

8. The Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople

Dr Nolde drew attention to resolutions passed by the Executive Committee of the Commission of the Churches on

International Affairs on the situation in relation to the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople. There was a full discussion of the problems involved in which Archbishop Iakovos and other members of the Committee participated. In reply to questions put to him Archbishop Iakovos prepared a summary interpretation of the situation which was distributed to the Committee. (see Appendix II).

It was RESOLVED -

- (i) that the Executive Committee, having heard reports on the increasingly difficult situation of the Ecumenical Patriarchate and of the Orthodox Church and its constituency in Turkey,
 - (a) expresses its deep concern;
 - (b) generally approves the action already taken by the officers of the World Council of Churches and the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs;
 - (c) reaffirms its conviction that the maintenance of the Ecumenical Patriarchate in Istanbul and its functioning in freedom are important for Orthodoxy and for the ecumenical movement as a whole; and
 - (d) requests the officers to take all possible measures, through governmental and intergovernmental action as well as through the churches, to improve and stabilize the situation.
(In taking this action the Executive Committee also adopted a resolution on Cyprus (see below).)
- (ii) that the Executive Committee requests its officers, in cooperation with the officers of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, to study the usefulness and possibility of sending a WCC delegation to Turkey to express to the government of Turkey the concern of the World Council of Churches as stated in the above resolution and to maintain by every means personal contact with the Patriarchate.

9. The situation in Cyprus

After hearing a report from Dr Nolde on the increasing gravity of the situation in Cyprus and on action taken by the CCIA, it was RESOLVED -

that the Executive Committee, having heard reports on the increasing gravity of the present situation in Cyprus, expresses its deep concern; generally approves the previous action of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs; and, in view of the threat to international peace and to justice for the people of Cyprus of whatever community, requests the officers to support the continuation of United Nations action in the interest of peace and justice; and for the accomplishment of these ends, considers

of highest importance the cooperation of governments directly concerned.

(In taking this action the Executive Committee also adopted a resolution on the Ecumenical Patriarchate (see above).)

Central Committee, Enugu

Dr Scott reported on arrangements for the meeting of Central Committee to be held in Enugu, Nigeria, January 12th to 21st, 1965. Plans were well in hand and a local committee had been set up in Enugu and was already at work.

- (a) General Arrangements. The meetings would be held in the Hotel Presidential, Enugu, the daily cost of board and residence being £ 3.5s. (£ 9.30). There would be some pressure on available accommodation but it was hoped no serious inconvenience would be experienced. Negotiations were in progress for the provision of such additional flights between Enugu and Lagos as were necessary to meet travel requirements.
- (b) Worship. Father Paul Verghese had undertaken responsibility for arrangements for worship during the Central Committee and the meetings of Working Committees &c. immediately preceding it. It was proposed that certain of the morning worship periods should be devoted to Bible study. There was some discussion on this proposal, and Father Verghese was asked to note the suggestions that had been put forward.
- (c) Invitations to member churches. It was agreed that invitations to send a representative to Central Committee be sent to member churches in Cameroun, Congo, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Nigeria and Togo.
- (d) Arrangements for translation. After some discussion it was agreed, with the concurrence of the German members of the Committee, that in view of the cost of taking staff to Enugu there be in this particular instance no provision for German translation during the meeting, on the understanding that minutes and other relevant papers should be made available after the meeting in German as well as English and French.
- (e) Theme of Central Committee. Dr Visser 't Hooft reported on discussion in the Staff Executive Group concerning a possible theme for the meeting. It was agreed that this be adopted in the following form :

"The call to conversion and to service and its meaning for the Church's participation in God's work."

- (f) Opening session. It was agreed that the opening session on the evening of January 12th should take the form of a welcome meeting with a substantive address and African participation, final arrangements being left in the hands of the staff. It was further agreed that the General Secretary's report might be divided into two parts, the first part to deal with matters of general interest for presentation at the opening session.

11. Committee on the re-examination of the Council's Structure

Dr Goodall, speaking as Chairman of the Structure Committee, said that it was not possible at this stage to give more than a very preliminary report on the work of the Committee. A three-day meeting had been held in Geneva in April and a second meeting was planned for November 19th to 21st. Discussion at the April meeting had been largely exploratory but the Committee had not felt it necessary to begin with the assumption that the whole structure of the Council must be recast. A number of working-papers were being prepared by the staff for submission to the November meeting, dealing with various aspects of the present structure; these would provide the ground-work for a more detailed study. A report would be presented to the Central Committee at Enugu, but it was likely that this could only be in the nature of an interim report. Decision would then have to be taken whether the life of the Structure Committee should be prolonged or whether the issues arising from its work should be handled in some other way.

During the discussion which followed Dr Goodall's presentation, a number of comments were made on present structure and possible future modifications. Stress was laid on the special desirability of bringing into the discussions at as early a stage as possible the Chairmen of the Divisional Committees. In thanking Dr Goodall for his report Dr Fry asked him to bear in mind the suggestions that had been made in the course of the discussion.

12. Third Session of the Second Vatican Council

- (a) Dr Visser 't Hooft reported that in accordance with the mandate given to them by the Committee, the officers had appointed as observers to the Third Session of the Vatican Council Dr Lukas Vischer and Dr N.A. Nissiotis. Dr Z.K. Matthews had been appointed as the third observer for the opening weeks, and his place would then be taken by Dean J.C. Brauer of Chicago University.
- (b) A confidential paper by Dr Lukas Vischer giving a preview of the Third Session was placed in the hands of members. Dr Visser 't Hooft promised that a further paper by Dr Nissiotis would be made available in due course.

13. Cooperation with the Roman Catholic Church

Dr Visser 't Hooft gave a confidential report on a meeting which had taken place in Milan in April between members of the Secretariat for Unity and representatives of the World Council of Churches. In the week immediately preceding the Executive Committee a consultation of church leaders had been held at Rummelsberg in pursuance of the recommendation of the Odessa meeting. At the opening session of the Rummelsberg meeting he had been asked to formulate the main purposes of the consultation and among the points he had mentioned were the following :

- (a) To help each other to understand the significance of developments in the Roman Catholic Church.
- (b) To help each other in identifying the basic theological and ecclesiological issues which arise in the relationships between the Roman Catholic Church and other churches.
- (c) To learn from each other and consult with each other concerning the attitudes which our own churches or families of churches seek to define with regard to Roman Catholicism.
- (d) To cooperate in using any opportunities that may arise to influence the Council.
- (e) To give advice to World Council of Churches' governing bodies concerning the policy of the WCC.
- (f) To define what concrete steps should be taken in the field of collaboration.
- (g) To consider how we may clarify the ecumenical situation in the minds of church members and the public in general.

There had been some useful papers presented to the meeting and these had been followed by good discussion. Two of the important points that had emerged were (i) It should be made quite clear that the basis of conversation and cooperation is a common confession of Jesus Christ as God and Saviour. (ii) The Roman Catholic Church and the World Council of Churches are not comparable entities. A comprehensive record of the consultation had been prepared by the Rev. Patrick Rodger.

Dr Visser 't Hooft drew attention to a Working Paper on the basis of cooperation with the Roman Catholic Church (see Appendix III). This had been prepared by Dr Lukas Vischer in the light of the discussions in Milan and Rummelsberg.

A full discussion followed and it was AGREED -

- (a) that the Executive Committee, having heard a report from the General Secretary concerning discussions between the General Secretariat and the Secretariat for Unity and concerning the consultation on relations with the Roman Catholic Church held at Rummelsberg, agrees in principle to the proposals for the development of relationships worked out with the Secretariat for Unity (see Appendix III), but instructs the General Secretariat to discuss these proposals further with the Secretariat with a view to their clearer definition and elaboration in the light of the comments made at Rummelsberg and at Tutzing and with a view to the presentation of such proposals to the Central Committee. The General Secretariat is also instructed to prepare for submission to the Central Committee through the Executive Committee a statement on the principles which should govern the attitude of the World Council of Churches in its relations with the Roman Catholic Church.
- (b) It was further agreed that a report on the Rummelsberg consultation be made available to members of the Executive Committee.

14. Division of Studies

The Rev. Victor Hayward presented the following report on the work of the Division of Studies :

- (a) Department on Faith and Order. The main task of the Department during the preceding months had been the preparations for the meeting of the Commission from 15th to 27th August. It had proved necessary to change the place of the meeting, which would now be held at Aarhus, Denmark. It was expected that there would be a total attendance of from 130 to 140 persons. The meeting would be preceded by a small gathering of representatives of the Orthodox and Ancient Oriental Churches, and in the three days following its conclusion there would be a meeting of the Patristic Study Group for the purpose of studying St Basil's teaching on the Holy Spirit.

In April the Rev. Patrick Rodger had attended the Church Union Consultation in Princeton, New Jersey. The Rev. M.B. Handspicker had prepared the biennial survey of Church Union Negotiations and this had been printed in the July issue of the Ecumenical Review.

From May 27th to June 1st there had been a meeting at Basel at which a fresh beginning had been made in study of the hermeneutical problem in the ecumenical movement. Proposals arising from this meeting would be brought to the Divisional Committee.

The Department was undertaking, jointly with the Youth Department and the World Council of Christian Education / Sunday School Association, an examination of the catechetical material used by the churches. In connection with this study a small consultation was being arranged for the first week in May, 1965.

- (b) Department on Church and Society. A welcome addition to the staff of the Department was the Rev. Thomas Okuma, formerly a missionary in Angola, now Secretary for Racial and Ethnic Relations.

A stimulating consultation had been held at Mindolo, on Race Relations in Southern Africa.

Contributions for the four preparatory volumes for the World Conference were coming in steadily, and it was hoped that publication would not be far behind the scheduled date of October or November 1965. Plans were in hand for editorial meetings in Holland at the end of August, when progress on the volumes would be reviewed. The Working Committee would meet at the end of the year, and proposals for the theme of the World Conference would be presented to Central Committee in January. The Working Committee would also be bringing to Central Committee lists of possible participants in the World Conference, so that a decision could be taken on those to whom invitations should be sent.

The current issue of the Bulletin of the Division of Studies was devoted to Church and Society issues.

- (c) Department on Studies in Evangelism. An enlarged meeting of the Working Committee had been held in Bossey in April. A full report of the discussion which had taken place was contained in the current issue of Concept. The enquiry into the structure of church life was throwing up a whole range of fundamental theological questions. The Working Committee would bring a paper dealing with these issues to the meeting of Central Committee in January.
- (d) Department of Missionary Studies. This Department had held its Working Committee meeting at Crêt Bérard in July. Work on the large series of depth studies was proceeding steadily. It had not yet proved possible to initiate a study in an area of the Orthodox churches or in an area where the church was not as free as in some parts of the world, e.g. Egypt. Consideration was still being given to this, but it was uncertain whether the financial situation would permit any further study to be added.
- (e) Religious Liberty Secretariat. A meeting of the Committee of the Secretariat on Religious Liberty had just been concluded. The Committee had adopted a paper setting out the major formulations of principles in relation to religious liberty which had to date been enunciated by the ecumenical movement (see Appendix IV). This paper would be distributed by Dr Carrillo de Albornoz to the World Council of Churches observers at the Vatican Council and also to the observers of member churches, in preparation for the forthcoming discussion on the schema on Religious Liberty. A paper would be prepared for the Central Committee in the light of the discussions in Rome. French and German editions of the book by Dr Carrillo, The Basis of Religious Liberty, were to be published, and it was proposed to add a further chapter bringing the discussion up to date.

Mr Hayward asked leave to place before the Committee two questions on which some action was required :

- (i) The Religious Liberty Committee had questioned the desirability of the present location of the Secretariat in the Division of Studies, and had further proposed certain increases in its staff. After discussion it was AGREED -
that the Executive Committee ask the Structure Committee to consider whether any changes are required in the present arrangements for the work of the Secretariat on Religious Liberty.
- (ii) In connection with the work of the Secretariat, consultations on religious liberty were envisaged in various parts of the world. A meeting to consider the situation in Moslem countries was to be held in Jerusalem, on the invitation of Archbishop MacInnes. This would take place at the time of the Summer School on Islamic topics which was regularly organized by Canon Kenneth Cragg.

The present budget of the Secretariat would not be sufficient to meet the expenses of this, which would be somewhere in the region of \$ 3,000.

It was AGREED -

that the request for an additional sum for travel to be made available to the Secretariat on Religious Liberty to make possible the projected consultation in Jerusalem be referred to the Finance Committee for consideration in relation to other needs.

- (f) Study in the Training of the Ministry. The Rev. Steven Mackie had begun his work on this study and was at first mainly occupied with an examination of what had already been done in this field. It had been agreed that the study should be closely related to the study being carried out by the Department on Faith and Order on "Christ and the Ministry". It was hoped to secure as great a participation as possible from Orthodox churches. A proposal regarding a change in the name of the study would be brought to Central Committee as it was felt that the present title was not satisfactory.
- (g) Study on the Finality of Christ in the Age of Universal History. The response to this study had not been altogether encouraging, though some interesting and fruitful papers had been received. The study would benefit from work being done in other Departments and Divisions, and it was hoped that special advantage might be taken at the Aarhus meeting of the Commission on Faith and Order of the request for a study on the relationship between Creation and Redemption, which should be integrally linked with the "Finality" study.
- (h) Bulletin of the Division of Studies. Some changes were being considered in the format and content of the Bulletin and plans were in hand, starting with the autumn number, to publish the new Bulletin quarterly and to make it more useful for study groups and others who desire to participate in the early stages of ecumenical discussion.

The Chairman thanked Mr Hayward for his report, and for the way in which he was carrying forward the whole work of the Division.

15. 1966 World Conference on Church and Society

- (a) The Rev. Paul Abrecht asked for the advice of the Committee on the place of meeting for the 1966 World Conference. Invitations had been received from Denmark and Switzerland and a verbal invitation had also been received from Vienna. It had further been suggested that consideration ought to be given to the possibility of meeting in a non-European setting, e.g. Beirut. After discussion it was agreed that final consideration of this question should be deferred until there was some clearer indication of the meeting-place of the 1966 Assembly.

(b) Enlargement of Working Committee of the Department on Church and Society.

It was AGREED -

that the Executive Committee consider that a larger group than the present Working Committee of the Department on Church and Society should be involved in the planning of the 1966 World Conference on Church and Society, and proposes to name several persons to assist in these preparations. It asks that Dr Kathleen Bliss and Mr J. Irwin Miller be invited to assist the Working Committee, with the understanding that additional persons may be named in the light of the needs of the Committee.

6. Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service

Dr Cooke presented the following report on the work of the Division :

This report of the Divisional Committee of the Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service is an interim report only which seeks to direct the attention of the Executive Committee to certain of the salient features of the Division's work at this time. It makes no attempt to give a full picture of the many aspects of the day to day activities in which the staff are engaged along the lines of the policy formulated by the Divisional Committee.

There are five items to which the attention of the Committee is drawn. No action is being asked for from the Executive Committee except to receive and approve this Report.

I Africa

At Odessa, the Executive Committee was asked to approve and commend to the churches the appeal which had been formulated by the Divisional Executive Committee for an African Emergency Fund. Since that action, much has happened and much more is likely to happen in the course of the next months. The enterprise now known as the Ecumenical Programme for Emergencies in Africa, has already met with a pledged or already provided response of £ 700,000. This figure includes the funds raised by the Lutheran World Federation for the Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service amounting to £ 300,000. The whole plan, however, has stimulated in the churches and their service agencies a great deal of thinking about Africa and the best ways in which the requests of the African churches and peoples can be met. The Division has requested Sir Hugh Foot - whose distinguished service to the African peoples, both in the service of the British Government and more recently of the United Nations, are well known - to undertake, in company with Professor Z.K. Matthews, a visit to African countries which are facing emergency situations now or are likely to be doing so in the immediate future, to consult with the churches and councils and also with governments about the specific contributions which the churches can make at such a time as this. He has consented to do this and he and Dr Matthews will be undertaking such a journey in September. The

plan has the full backing of the All-Africa Conference of Churches whose secretaries will be working closely with these two emissaries.

Meanwhile, arrangements are already in hand for the gathering of the necessary information about the present deployment of the resources from the churches in dealing with the emergency needs of these countries so that a detailed formulation of a programme may be made in the light of the enquiries which Sir Hugh Foot and Dr Z.K. Matthews will have carried through.

It may well be that this will prove the opening of a wholly new chapter in Inter-Church Aid in Africa.

The Africa Consultation to be held on the eve of the World Council of Churches Central Committee at Enugu in January, in which the concerns of Church and Society, International Affairs, as well as Inter-Church Aid, will be considered, will, it seems, come at an opportune moment for carrying this enterprise forward.

II Committee for Christian Service in Algeria (CCSA)

When the appeal was launched for Algeria, and the Committee for Christian Service in Algeria established, it was understood that this would be for an emergency period of three years. The Committee decided that this emergency phase should come to an end in June 1965.

After studies and surveys of the present position of the work the Committee decided in June last to continue the operation for a further period of three years, especially in certain projects. The CCSA is an independent agency, made up of international and national service organisations of the churches. Administrative and promotional help has been given to the committee by DICARWS. The Division has been asked to continue its administrative services. The agencies are taking steps to pledge the budget.

The \$ 1,140,000 needed for 1964 is already assured - some \$ 360,000 more is required to complete the emergency by June 1965.

III The Mississippi Delta Project

There is little to report on this programme, except to say that arrangements are going forward to get the project under way. Substantial sums have already been committed from non-USA sources, and negotiations are in hand to seek the internationally recruited members of the team.

IV Specialised Assistance to Social Projects (SASP)

A full report of the SASP Committee will be presented to the Central Committee. After two years of cautious progress, the Committee is now well launched on its task. Five panels of specialists have been established :

1. Panel on Press and Publications.
2. The Medical Panel.
3. The Panel on Agriculture and Rural Development.
4. The Panel on Urban Social Work and Community Development.
5. The Panel on Economic Development and Manpower Training,

and these held their first meeting in June, in Geneva. SASP has collaborated in a medical survey in Nigeria, Uganda and Tanganyika, and in an agricultural survey in Nigeria. It has also given help in the launching of a newspaper for Tanganyika and Kenya in English and Swahili and is helping in a similar task for French-speaking Africa and in the support of a Christian newspaper in Madagascar.

From the beginning of the new year, SASP will have the services of a full-time staff member in the person of Mr Robert Menzies, while Dr Heinrich Puffert will continue to act as Administrative Secretary to the Committee.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, there are two or three matters, to which the Divisional Committee is giving special attention.

- (a) Refugees, Migrants and Uprooted Peoples - While the Refugee Service continues to render the kind of service with which the churches are familiar, a service which continues to be necessary and significant, the whole question of refugees and the needs of migrants and uprooted peoples is taking on a new dimension. Vast new refugee problems are arising. It is estimated that 100,000 Pakistanis - more than 20,000 of them Christian, one-third of the membership of the Christian church in Pakistan - crossed into India after the recent communal riots. The developing refugee situations in Africa have been reported. The large problems of migrant workers in Europe - nearly a million in Germany and over 700,000 in Switzerland, for example, are occupying the minds of the European churches which have established a Committee committed to deal with them both in counselling the churches and congregations involved and in helping in the initiation of programmes of aid.

The Divisional Committee has made plans for a complete re-examination of the service of the World Council of Churches through its Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service to homeless people with a view to such re-orientation and re-adjustments as will make it increasingly relevant to the new situation.

- (b) Aid in People and Material - The development of projects which call for aid both in people and materials means that the whole question of the recruitment of people has taken on an urgent aspect for the Division. The Secretary for Teams, Fraternal Workers and Personnel with the aid of a strong and representative committee, is now fully involved in this work and is in touch with correspondents in the various countries from which people with training appropriate to the projects

may be expected to come.

Similarly the whole question of Material Aid is raised in a new way by these projects. Besides aid in food, clothing, medicaments, etc., help is being sought and offered of machinery, farm implements, etc. The churches are asking the service of the Division, not only in coordination of these requests, but in providing information about purchasing, shipment, etc.

- (c) Finance - For many years now, the traditional pattern of finance for the Division has been the Service Programme which included administration costs, costs of operations which the churches sought to carry out cooperatively and have organized centrally, and the Project List - requests commended to the churches in a position to help.

It is clear, however, that there are some enterprises which call for a commitment on the part of the churches and their agencies over a limited period, which fall within neither of the categories mentioned above. Attempts to devise a budgetary form to accommodate these, as recommended by the Assembly in New Delhi, have not so far been successful. It is clear that a way must be found for presenting the total financial operation of the Division - and with this problem the Divisional Committee is wrestling.

In addition to the matters touched upon in the above report, Dr Cooke referred to action being taken in the Division in relation to problems in Greece and in Brazil. In reply to a question from the General Secretary, Dr Blake reported more fully on the Mississippi Delta Project. It was made clear that this was a project of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA and that action by the Division was taken in response to requests from the National Council.

The Chairman expressed the thanks of the Committee to Dr Cooke and the staff of the Division.

Dr Bliss asked whether sufficient attention was being given by the Committee on Specialized Assistance for Social Projects to the training and equipment of persons engaged in the field of education. She felt this was a matter of deep concern. Dr Cooke replied that in the Bangkok meeting of the SASP Committee there had been much discussion on this question. He had then pointed out that the Division of Ecumenical Action was giving attention to the whole question of education and that the Division of Inter-Church Aid would look to that Division for advice and recommendations.

17. Committee for Christian Service in Algeria (CCSA). Dr Charles Arbuthnot supplemented Dr Cooke's report on the Committee for Christian Service in Algeria, and asked for the approval of the Executive Committee to the request that had been received by the Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service for a continuation for a further period of three years of the provision of administrative services to the Committee. It was

AGREED that the following resolution of the Committee of the Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service be adopted :

- (i) The World Council of Churches recognizes the Committee for Christian Service in Algeria (CCSA) as its agency for ecumenical service in Algeria:
- (ii) The World Council of Churches reaffirms its engagement in the work carried on by the CCSA and pledges continuance for the agreed period of three years, beginning July 1965:
- (iii) The World Council of Churches authorizes the Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service to accept the invitation to provide administrative services for the period requested:
- (iv) The World Council of Churches authorizes the Division to continue to list the requests of CCSA and commend them for support:
- (v) The World Council of Churches approves the willingness of the Division for a member or members of the Divisional Committee and/or Divisional staff to represent member agencies of the DICARWS at CCSA meetings when requested to do so by these agencies.

8. Division of Ecumenical Action

Father Paul Verghese reported on the work of the Division of Ecumenical Action.

- (a) Ecumenical Institute. A successful series of courses had been held in the year under review, perhaps the most interesting being a course for lawyers. The new Library and Conference Room were now completed and the course for theological students to be held shortly would be the first to take place in the new Conference Room. Mr Henry Makulu would be leaving the staff of the Institute at the end of the month to take up his new work in Africa, and Mr Samuel Parmar of the University of Allahabad would be joining the staff in September. It was expected that Dr Wolf would be leaving in the spring of 1966 or soon afterwards to take up other work in Europe and a special committee had been set up to consider a possible successor to him as Director.
- (b) Youth Department. The unexpectedly early departure of the Rev. Roderick French had let to the Department being understaffed for most of the year, but it was hoped that a North American member of staff would soon be appointed. The question of the examination of catechetical materials as an instrument for ecumenical education had now been taken up by the Department on Faith and Order and a joint consultation to work on the subject would be held next year. A Regional Youth Assembly for the Middle East had been held in Lebanon earlier in July and an Asian Youth Assembly was planned for Manila in December 1964/January 1965. These regional conferences would lead up to a World Youth Seminar to be

held some time before the next Assembly. So far no provision had been made for this in the Project List. The periodical publication of the Department would in future appear at regular quarterly intervals, its name being changed from "Youth" to "Risk". Two long-term work camps had now been completed, one in Kenya and one in Thailand. These had not been entirely successful but it was hoped eventually to achieve something more satisfactory. It was felt that these long-term camps gave greater opportunity for overcoming the initial difficulties which were so often experienced in work camps. There was to be a ten-month camp in Indonesia, beginning in September, which should show better results.

- (c) Department on Cooperation of Men & Women in Church, Family and Society. Two successful consultations had recently been held. That on Men and Women at Work had been sponsored by the Department and the United Church Women in USA in connection with an International Labour Office Conference in Geneva. It had explored the problems of married and unmarried women in gainful employment within and outside the home. This had been followed by a consultation on Sexual Ethics at which some useful work had been done.

The Rev. William Clark would be leaving the Department in the summer of 1965. The budget for his appointment had been carried by the Division of World Mission and Evangelism and the Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service, but it was not possible for these Divisions to continue the support beyond the middle of 1965. A proposal was being submitted to the Finance Committee for the support of a second secretary in the Department through specially solicited funds in the Programme Project list.

- (d) Department on the Laity. Encouraging consultations on the Ministry of the Laity had been held in various parts of the world. The meeting held in Mindolo in March had revealed the desperate need for laity work in Africa and the paucity of suitable leaders in East Africa. The two lay training centres in Africa which were both located in East Africa continued to receive support from the churches, whereas the necessary funds for establishing centres in other areas were not forthcoming. There was urgent need for a centre in Madagascar where buildings and staff were available. A sum of \$10,000 for renovations and necessary expenses in regard to the establishment of a centre was on the Project List, but so far no support had been received. Father Verghese said he hoped that members would keep in mind the crucial importance of such lay training centres in the renewal of the Churches of Asia and Africa. The East Asia Christian Conference had decided to make lay training their main emphasis during the next five years.

Father Paul himself and Mr Ralph Young had been present at an interesting meeting earlier in the month in Rome, in preparation for the Third World Congress for the Apostolate of the Laity of the Roman Catholic Church.

- (e) Joint Study Commission on Education. The Joint Study Commission on Education in which the World Council of Churches collaborated with the World Council of Christian Education would be held in West Berlin in the days immediately following the Executive Committee, when the programme of the study for the next three years would be mapped out.

Dr Fry thanked Father Verghese for his report and called for discussion.

Replying to a question from Bishop Barbieri, Father Verghese said that there was now a full-time regional secretary in Latin America working with ULAJE (Union of Evangelical Youth in South America). With reference to lay training centres, Dr Payne thought it might be useful to produce a leaflet which could be made available to the churches, giving information regarding the opportunities and needs. Mr Parlin questioned the wisdom of breaking into the training or early career of young people who participated in the long-term youth camps. Mrs Bliss said that in Great Britain there was a good deal of support for such projects.

19. Division of World Mission and Evangelism

Bishop Newbigin reported on the work of the Division of World Mission and Evangelism.

- (a) Follow-up of Mexico meeting. Publications dealing with the work of the Mexico meeting of the Commission included :
- Popular books in Spanish by Emilio Castro and
in English by Robert Latham.
 - A volume in German giving most of the documents of the meeting.
 - The Bible Studies to be published later in the year as an SCM paper-back.
 - The full volume of addresses to be published in September or October.
- (b) Theological Education Fund. With the conclusion of its first six years the Theological Education Fund was entering into a new period of service. Dr Charles Ranson was concluding his work with the Fund and his final service would be his attendance at the meeting of the TEF Committee in September. He would be succeeded as Director by Dr James Hopewell.
- (c) Christian Literature Fund. Action taken at Odessa had resulted in the creation of the Christian Literature Fund. Staffing Committee would be bringing forward a proposal for the appointment of Mr Charles Richard as its Director. Mr Richard had been in Government service in East Africa, where he had been instrumental in the development of a large literature programme. He would be available in the early part of 1965. Work was still proceeding in securing the £ 3,000,000 required and it was hoped that by the early part of next year there would be some assurance that this would be forthcoming.

- (d) The preparation and orientation of missionaries. The document produced at Toronto on this subject had been in demand all over the world, and had produced much fresh thinking. The most useful single example was that of the meeting at Bangkok on Asian missions, in which for the first time approximately equal numbers of Asian missionaries and non-Asians working as missionaries in Asia had discussed their task. An assignment had been given to the Rev. Gwenyth Hubble to help the East Asia Christian Conference in the process of raising the standards of missionary preparation, orientation and language study in Asia. The European missionary agencies were contemplating the holding of a consultation in which the whole problem of missionary preparation in Europe would be considered.
- (e) Joint Action for Mission. A leaflet outlining what is intended by the name "Joint Action for Mission" was in the press and would shortly be available. During visits to Europe and North America Dr D.T. Niles had held conferences with executive officers and members of mission boards to discuss the implications of the three East Asia Situation Conferences for the Joint Action for Mission programme. Reports so far received suggested that these visits had been fruitful. Plans were in hand in various parts of the world for action in relation to the programme.
- (f) Medical Policy. A small consultation had been held at Tubingen in May on "The Healing Ministry of the Church", under the joint auspices of the Lutheran World Federation and the Division of World Mission and Evangelism. It was felt that the whole new situation in relation to medical work and policy called for study. The conference came out with a strong reaffirmation of the specific Christian insights regarding the nature of healing. Its proposals would be considered by the Medical Panel of SASP and the Executive Committee of the DWME.
- (g) Industrial Evangelism. The Division had been giving consideration to the question of what the World Council ought to be doing in the field of industrial evangelism. Arrangements had been made to send the Rev. Harry Daniel round the world to visit some of the main centres where such work was being done and to help to formulate a policy. The Divisional Executive Committee in September and the full committee in January would be presenting a series of proposals for the development of work in this field.
- (h) The evangelistic problem in West Africa. It was proposed to hold a small consultation of 30 to 35 people in Yaoundé in the latter part of June 1965 to review previous work in relation to the evangelistic problem in West Africa, and to consider questions of church growth, the catechumenate, the principles governing admission to the church, and ways in which the indigenous church might be developed and built up. Detailed plans would be presented in due course.

- (i) Centres for the study of non-Christian Religions. The main task of the Division in this field was in helping to support the centres and assisting in bringing the leaders together from time to time. There were centres dealing with Hinduism, Buddhism and Islam, and partly as a result of initiative by the East Asia Christian Conference, a centre had now come into being in the Philippines to study the problems of Animism. A grant from the Division had made this enterprise possible.
- (j) Missionary news and articles. A proposal, still in its early stages, was under consideration for the provision through the Department of Information of missionary news and articles for use in church and missionary magazines throughout the world.
- (k) Study of the educational, health and social activities of religious bodies in the developing countries. The Institute of Social Studies of the Hague and FERES (International Federation of Roman Catholic Institutes for Social and Socio-Religious Research) were jointly engaged in this study. The World Council of Churches and the Vatican authorities were represented on the small advisory group which had been set up in connection with the study. It was hoped that when it was completed accurate knowledge and statistical information about the involvement of the churches in educational, health and social activities would be available. It was also the hope that after the completion of this particular study some means might be found to continue to provide the churches with a more effective statistical service than had yet been possible.
- (l) The Pacific Area. The Rev. Vavae Toma was beginning work on plans for a second Pacific Conference to be held in 1966, when it was hoped the formal regional organization for the area would be inaugurated.
- (m) Conference of Orthodox and Protestant theologians. The long-delayed conference of Orthodox and Protestant theologians would take place at Aarhus at the end of August when questions to be considered included the nature and purpose of missions, the relationship between Church and Mission from a theological point of view, and the relationship between churches and missionary agencies.
- (n) Staffing. Bishop Newbigin reported that the Rev. Ronald K. Orchard had agreed to accept appointment as General Secretary of the Conference of British Missionary Societies in succession to the Rev. Frank Short; he would take up this post on 1st September 1965. The Division was deeply grateful to the Board of Missions of the Methodist Church in the United States for having made available to the Geneva office the services of Dr Charles Germany during his furlough. Dr Germany had rendered invaluable help in all the concerns of the Division and would be much missed.

The Chairman thanked Bishop Newbiggin for his interesting and comprehensive report. In the discussion which followed, Archbishop Iakovos expressed interest in the consultation to be held at Aarhus. In reply to a question from Dr Payne, Bishop Newbiggin said that the projected missionary news service would form part of the normal service provided by the Department of Information and would have the intention of strengthening the reporting of missionary concerns in the EPS (Ecumenical Press Service). Interest was expressed by several members in the consultation on medical policy and it was hoped the report might be made generally available. Mrs Bliss referred to the urgent need for some strategy for evangelistic and chaplaincy work in the universities. Bishop Newbiggin replied that the Division was working with the World's Student Christian Federation on this question and was awaiting a report which was at the present time being considered at the meeting of the WSCF in South America.

20. Fourth Assembly of the World Council of Churches

- (a) Allocation of seats. Dr Visser 't Hooft presented a summary of the problems involved in the allocation of seats at the Fourth Assembly, together with proposals for dealing with them. After discussion and the addition of a provision that in the event of places not being taken up there be no provision for re-allocation, it was AGREED -

that the following proposals regarding the allocation of seats in the Fourth Assembly be adopted for submission to the Central Committee :

(i) Summary of problems:

1. The number of delegates appointed to represent the churches at New Delhi was 608 (31 were absent). In addition a certain number of delegates from the churches admitted in New Delhi were seated (Church of Russia 16, Rumanian Church 2, Bulgarian Church 2, most others 1).
2. The New Delhi Assembly decided that the number of full members of the Fourth Assembly should be 700 (including 25 delegates to the Assembly proposed by CWME) and that the Central Committee is empowered to increase or to diminish the said number by not more than 20 per cent. In view of the great increase in member churches it is not likely that anyone will want to diminish the number of 700. The question is therefore : Should the number be 700 or 840 or in between these figures ?
3. It would seem best to begin with the question : What result do we get if we give to the churches which have joined in or after New Delhi a number of seats comparable to those given to the other member churches ?

The number of churches which have joined in or after New Delhi is 38. Of these, 25 churches would seem to be in the category of churches which should have one delegate at the Assembly. (Every member church is entitled to have

at least one delegate.) From this group we must add therefore 25 places, but in view of forthcoming applications it will be prudent to raise this figure to 45.

4. There are, however, among the new member churches a certain number which are in the category of large or even very large churches, which should therefore have a considerable number of places in the Assembly. These churches are the following :

Church of Russia	30 million
Church of Rumania	13 million
Church of Bulgaria	6 million
Czech National Church	750,000
Church of the Province of Uganda	1 to 1½ million
Baptist Churches of Russia	545,000
Orthodox Church Georgia	
Armenian Church (Etchmiadzin)	4½ million
Armenian Church (Antelias)	500,000
Estonian Lutheran Church	350,000
Latvian Lutheran Church	500,000
Methodist Church Nigeria	143,000
Orthodox Church Poland	400,000
Serbian Orthodox Church	8 million.

5. In this connection the most difficult problem to settle is that of the number of seats to be given to the largest churches. In the New Delhi figures the largest delegations were those of the Methodist Church (USA) which had 35 places (plus 8 outside USA) and the EKD with 30 (Lutheran Churches 18, others in EKD 12). Now the Methodist Church reports 10 million members and the EKD 30 million. (In fact the difference between these two figures is smaller owing to the difference in statistical calculation.) Should the Church of Russia, which according to most estimates is a Church of 30 million, have a delegation of more than 35 ? Should the Rumanian Church (13 million) have between 20 and 30 ? Or would it be better to decide that the maximum number of seats of any church for the next Assembly will be 35 ? Or should the number of seats of the Methodist Church be diminished (in which case the number of its seats outside USA could be increased) ? My inclination is to propose the number of 35 as the maximum for any church.
6. It would seem that the first basic decision must be made at this point. It is important to demonstrate clearly that the World Council of Churches, having accepted the large Orthodox Churches into its membership, now desires to give them that full place in its life to which they are entitled. But it is also important to avoid the impression that other churches which have participated in the life of the Council for many years are now becoming less important.
7. With regard to the regional representation the figure of Africa will be automatically increased by the fact that so many African churches have recently joined.

8. With regard to the confessional representation the following points need to be kept in mind :
- a) The figure for the Orthodox Churches will have to be increased substantially and become the largest of the "confessional" figures.
 - b) Every attempt should be made to ensure that the figure for the Reformed Churches remains roughly equal to that of the Lutheran Churches and this in spite of the fact that the number of Presbyterian Churches in our membership has increased more rapidly than that of the Lutheran Churches, for the total number of Lutherans in our member churches is larger than the total number of Reformed and Presbyterian.
 - c) It is also important that the Methodist and Anglican figures should be roughly equal.
9. It has been proposed that the minimum figure for full membership should be raised to 50,000 and that the associated churches should be given a few places in the Assembly according to a system of rotation. But it would be difficult to put this in operation before the Fourth Assembly.

(ii) Allocation of places :

ORTHODOX CHURCHES

Constantinople	17*
Russia	35
Rumania	15
Bulgaria	7
Poland	2
Greece	17*
Russian USA	4*
Jerusalem	4*
Antioch	4*
Alexandria	4*
Yugoslavia	10
Cyprus	3*
Syrian Antiochian	1*
Rumanian Episcopate	1*
Georgia	2
Total	<u>126</u>

(Highest totals New Delhi were those of Lutheran and Reformed = 103)

* = New Delhi figures

TOTAL REPRESENTATION

The New Delhi total was	608
Add 45 from 45 new churches which should have <u>one</u> delegate each	45
Add 71 to the 55 which Orthodox had in New Delhi	71
Add 26 for other large churches which joined at or after New Delhi	<u>26</u>
Total	750

(iii) Re-allocation of places. It was agreed that in the event of any places not being taken up there should be no re-allocation of such places.

(b) Date of Assembly. After discussion it was AGREED - that the Executive Committee propose to Central Committee that the Fourth Assembly be held in the middle of 1968 or end 1968/beginning 1969, the final decision to be dependent on the place of meeting.

(c) Place of meeting. Dr Visser 't Hooft reported that invitations had been received from Australia and Addis Ababa, and suggestions of other possible meeting places included Sweden, Ibadan, Vienna, and Switzerland. Mr Northam gave comparative figures of the estimated cost of travel, from which it became clear that it would be impracticable from a financial point of view to hold the Assembly in Australia. It was AGREED -

that the staff be asked to make more detailed enquiries regarding the possibility of holding the Assembly in Addis Ababa, Sweden, Vienna or Switzerland, in the order of preference named.

(d) Theme of Assembly. Dr Visser 't Hooft reported on discussions that had taken place in the Staff Executive Group regarding a possible theme for the Assembly. After discussion it was AGREED -

to recommend to Central Committee that the main theme of the Assembly should deal with reconciliation, and the staff was asked to work on this and bring more detailed recommendations in due course.

21. Report of New York Office

In presenting the following report of the New York office on behalf of Dr Roswell Barnes, Dr Visser 't Hooft said that though formal action regarding his resignation would be taken at a later meeting this was the last report that Dr Barnes would be presenting. He paid warm tribute to the contribution made by Dr Barnes to the work of the Council and to the whole ecumenical movement and this was echoed by members of the Committee.

"You cannot understand the measure of my regret that I cannot be with you to submit my last report face to face. I wanted to express to you personally and very directly my appreciation to you for making me feel like your colleague in the service of Christ in the work of his Church rather than like an employee of an organization of which you are the board of directors. You have thus given me both inspiration and discipline to strive to fulfil what was intended in my ordination.

You have been patient and sympathetic with me as I have attempted to make the participation of the member churches

in the United States mutually helpful to the World Council and to themselves. On the one hand, they seek to support the Council with their substance and with the insights derived from their particular history and situation without exerting undue pressure or control with regard to policy. On the other hand, they need and they seek better self-understanding which is derived from ecumenical perspective brought by association in the Council with thoughtful and loyal Christians who make their witness in other churches, nations, and cultures.

It is with this last point that I deal especially in this report. For we need to see ourselves, especially at this time, as our wise and trusted friends see us.

Our nation is involved in serious political and social tensions which call for deep analysis. This should be provided by our churches. It is not enough to encourage our people to take the right positions on specific issues, though that is important. It is more important to analyze the superficial formulations of the problems and to examine the disturbing behaviour patterns in order to understand what lies behind them. What is the real condition of which these are symptoms ?

As a matter of avowed national policy, our nation is committed to the defence of freedom in the world. Because of our power, we have grave responsibilities. But we are engaged in a debate as to the way in which we should use our power in the interest of freedom, justice and peace. We do not ask our friends to intervene in our internal political campaign. But we would ask their counsel on such questions as these : What are the moral responsibilities and the hazards of United States power as it affects other peoples ? How should we relate considerations of national security to our concern for the welfare of other nations ?

In our domestic life are problems of race relations and civil rights, juvenile disorder, employment, the wholesome use of leisure, changing personal habits of conduct, widespread frustration. Out of your experience and on the basis of what you think you see happening to us, do you think that modern man generally is becoming so obsessed with material achievements and possessions that materialism is becoming the primary basis of his self-respect and dignity ? Is it to be secure in holding on to these things that we want freedom ? If not, what do we want freedom for ? Where have our values become distorted ? Are these questions relevant only to people in relatively "affluent" societies ?

These questions illustrate the level of analysis at which I believe our United States member churches should be helping our people to understand the issues of the elections, civil rights and public disorder. They may not even be the right questions to raise.

I am not asking for public resolutions of advice. I am inviting sympathetic but candid appraisal of our perplexities

and our condition, in the context of ecumenical relationships, in order that we may bear more effective witness to God's judgement and to his saving grace in Christ in a nation whose conduct is so fateful not only to itself but to the world today. Most of all, we ask your prayers.

If you will send us copies of your prayers or of your comments, whether of one hundred or ten thousand words, we will be in a position to share them formally or informally with the churches here through their leaders in the denominations and in the national and local councils of churches. Please let us know whether we may use your name or attribute the views to an anonymous source.

There are many things about the operations of the New York Office which might be reported; but I believe that its major contribution to the ecumenical movement at this time lies in its making ecumenical fellowship meaningful in mutual understanding and counsel."

Discussion followed as to the best way in which a response might be made to the moving appeal made in the report and it was AGREED -

that the General Secretary circulate the report of the New York office, with a covering letter, to a number of selected people, and if the resulting comments suggest further action, appropriate proposals be brought to the next meeting of the Committee.

22. The present Race Conflict

Arising out of the report of the New York office and the earlier report on the Mindolo consultation, a draft statement on the present race conflict was presented for consideration. After discussion it was agreed that this be remitted for re-drafting to a sub-committee consisting of Dr Blake, Sir Kenneth Grubb, Dr Moses and Dr Niemöller, with Mrs Bliss as convenor. At a later session a revised draft was brought forward and ADOPTED as follows for transmission to the churches :

- I. The Executive Committee at its meeting in Tutzing (July 1964) has received reports of what churches are doing in the racial conflicts in many parts of the world and particularly in the USA and in the countries of Southern Africa.

At its meeting in Rochester (August 1963) the World Council called on Christians and churches to share in the leadership of the struggle for racial equality and to examine the inner attitude of the Church so that its own fellowship would include all who believe, without discrimination and in love. It is with great gratitude to God that the Executive Committee records that much has been done in both these areas.

But far more remains to be done. Racial prejudice is an ever-present danger in all places where people of different

racess live together. Once racial passions are roused it becomes exceedingly difficult to find right and just solutions to underlying problems. Moreover the wide dissemination of news of racial conflict leads many people living where there is no mixture of races to pass judgement on others elsewhere and to assume in themselves a freedom from prejudice which may be only a lack of temptation to express it. Not one of us, anywhere, should "thank God that we are not as other men are" and all of us everywhere need "to be on the alert and to pray lest we enter into temptation."

Therefore in commending to the prayer and support of all churches the many Christians and churches who are struggling to overcome racial tensions by positive and sacrificial deeds of love and service and purging their Christian fellowship of discrimination, the Executive Committee urges all churches everywhere to stand ever more firmly for reconciliation and justice and to ask themselves more urgently what they ought to do.

II. Concerning the present race tension in the USA :

The present heightening of tension should not obscure the great advance made in the adoption of the Civil Rights Bill in the U.S.A. The Executive Committee notes with gratitude the important role which the churches played in this connection. The National Council of Churches and many of its member churches are preparing many people to help to implement legislation to overcome acute racial tensions and to understand and work to remove the deeper causes of racial unrest. The World Council of Churches pledges its support to these churches and to the N.C.C.C./U.S.A.

We deplore the actions of those who, by opposing new and greater patterns of racial relationships are the cause of some outbreaks of violence. We equally deplore the explosions of extreme violence which result in part from age-old frustrations and grievances. But these disorders should not make Christians waver in their commitment to the fight against discrimination and prejudice. On the contrary, such disorder should make them all the more aware of the urgency of social reconciliation and reconstruction and lead them to redouble their efforts. We record our appreciation for the courage and devotion shown by many people, including Christian pastors. Young people, of all races, have often led others by their courage and resource. We call attention also to the effective patterns of non-violent action carried out with self-discipline and devotion.

III. Concerning the situation in Southern Africa:

An ecumenical consultation was held at Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia, in June 1964 on Christian Practice and Desirable Action in Race Relations in the countries of Southern Africa. We offer our encouragement to the churches of these countries as they work for a solution to their acute racial problems. We urge churches everywhere to study the report of this consultation and to explore means whereby through brotherly

action and prayer to the one Father they might promote the Christian concern for racial justice and goodwill throughout Southern Africa.

We call attention to the increasing threat to the freedom of worship and service in the arbitrary actions, including arbitrary detention or expulsion, made by governments against church leaders exercising their Christian responsibility.

In the light of the above resolution the Executive Committee strongly urges the Government of Southern Rhodesia to reconsider its decision to expel two church leaders, Bishop Ralph Dodge and the Rev. Robert Hugues.

23. Future meetings

- (a) Executive Committee : The following dates were agreed for future meetings of the Executive Committee :

July 11th to 15th, 1965, in Geneva

February 7th to 11th, 1966, place to be determined

August 6th to 8th, 1966 (contingent upon the date of Central Committee)

- (b) Central Committee : It was agreed to propose to the Central Committee that consideration be given to August 8th to 17th, 1966, as a possible date for its next meeting following Enugu.

24. Communion Services in the Chapel at the new Headquarters

Bishop Newbiggin spoke to a paper which was before the meeting concerning arrangements for the holding of services of Holy Communion in the Chapel at the new headquarters. It was AGREED that approval be given to the adoption of the following procedures :

- (a) The General Secretary may from time to time request ordained members of the staff belonging to member churches of the Council to hold services of Holy Communion in the Chapel. For this purpose it would be necessary for the member of staff concerned to obtain from his church the necessary authorization to conduct such services and to ascertain the conditions upon which he would be permitted to do so, and especially whether the invitation to partake as well as to be present may be given to those who are members of other churches.
- (b) Such services may be of two types :
- (i) Services at which the presiding minister would be authorized to give an invitation to members of other churches to participate and partake ; and
 - (ii) Services at which the presiding minister would not be able to invite members of other churches to partake, but would invite them to be present.
- (c) Provision may be made for a service of preparation for Holy Communion (including the elements specified in the Rochester

resolution on Communion Services at Ecumenical Gatherings, point "D"), at some convenient time before the celebration.

25. Proposal for an Ecumenical Research Institute

Mr Hayward presented a sketch proposal for the setting up of an Ecumenical Research Institute at Bossey (see Appendix V). He said that while the proposal was not yet ripe for action it was felt that the Executive Committee should be kept in touch with the growing body of opinion that such an Institute is needed. If the necessary support eventually became available a concrete proposal would be placed before the Committee. It was RESOLVED -

that the Executive Committee, having examined the tentative proposal for an Ecumenical Research Institute, suggests to the staff -

- (a) that the proposal be further discussed in the staff, among interested units of the Council, and with scholars engaged in research and thus be further refined;
- (b) that steps be taken to ensure the full cooperation in planning and programme of other such institutes and of major theological faculties;
- (c) that discreet enquiries be made among churches of various confessions as to whether they believe such a project to be important at this time, and whether their interest might include financial support of a sufficient amount to assure an adequate annual budget, in the hope that the interest of individuals or foundations might be developed for necessary capital expenditures and possibly current expenses in an initial period.

26. Department of Information

In reporting on the work of the Department of Information, Mr Philippe Maury referred to efforts that had been made to reduce the deficit in the budget of the Department. The subscription price of EPS had just been raised and it was hoped that this step would have an appreciable effect in reducing the deficit. A special endeavour had been made during the year to implement one of the recommendations made at the Rochester meeting by the provision of documentation regarding developments in relationships with the Roman Catholic Church for use in periodicals and newspapers. Mr Maury referred to the plans in hand, mentioned in Bishop Newbigin's report, for making available articles and news about the missionary movement throughout the world. Similar provisions were being made for the dissemination of news concerning the work of the Committee on Specialized Assistance for Social Projects. German and French versions of the "flier" on the World Council of Churches were at the printers, and a Spanish edition was now available. A revised issue of the earlier flier "Questions and Answers concerning the WCC" was now ready for printing. A provisional leaflet on the new headquarters, for distribution to visitors, was available in English and French and when the buildings were completed a more permanent leaflet

would be produced. Arrangements had been made for the Latin American Junta on Church and Society to take over responsibility from January or February next for the publication in Argentina of the Spanish edition of Ecumenical Press Service, which for an initial period of two years had been carried by the Department with the help of generous grants from the Division of World Mission and Evangelism and the Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service.

It had been for some time the hope of the Department that it might be possible to organize from time to time small consultations or training courses for journalists and broadcasters. Such a consultation was now planned in connection with the forthcoming meetings in Enugu. It would be a three-day meeting and it was hoped that it would provide an opportunity for discussion with some ecumenical leaders as well as for consideration of the particular problems of disseminating information in Africa.

A consultation would be held at the end of February 1965 in Bossey, under the joint sponsorship of the Department and the United Church of Christ in the USA, to consider problems relating to the theology and ethics of communication. This was one in a series of meetings organized in the United States and its purpose was to encourage dialogue between Europeans and Americans engaged in this field.

The photographic work of the Department was increasing in significance and the Department was looking forward to the time when the new photo-laboratory would be in operation. Funds were in hand for this and its completion depended on the progress of work on the building itself.

Mr Michael de Vries reported on work in the field of broadcasting. Until the appointment of the Rev. Edwin H. Robertson as its full-time Executive Director became effective on July 1st, the work of the World Association for Christian Broadcasting had demanded a major proportion of his time and energy in his capacity as Associate Director. He had now been invited to continue as Associate to the Executive Director, with the understanding that liaison with the World Council of Churches would be his prior responsibility. Lack of technical facilities had limited the production of sound-tape and film-material required to promote and interpret the ecumenical movement, but some work had been done in this field. Contacts were being made with radio and television stations all over the world in connection with the anticipated regular production of programme material as soon as the sound recording studio is installed. Meanwhile the necessary funds were being sought for technical equipment. A two-minute "spot" programme written and taped in Geneva for one of the Dutch radio organizations had resulted in slightly more than Fr.10,000 for this purpose, and taking into account the DM.20,000 recently promised from German sources, a balance of approximately Fr.30,000 was still needed.

Dr Fry thanked Mr Maury for his report and all that it represented, and expressed the pleasure of the Committee at hearing a verbal report from Mr de Vries for the first time.

27. Report of Finance Sub-Committee

Introducing the report of the Finance Sub-Committee, Dr Niemöller indicated that there had been much business and three sessions had been necessary but there were on this occasion no great problems to bring before the Executive Committee. The report, which was then presented by Dr Niemöller is set out below and the action of the Executive Committee is recorded after each section.

I. Actual Revenue and Expenditure on General Budget for 1963

"1. The final accounts show that operations under the General Budget in 1963 resulted in a deficit of £ 22,224.19. At the meeting last February, it was forecast that the deficit would be about £ 16,000, but the final figures show that income from interest on investments was less and expenditure was higher than then forecast. There was a balance of £ 4,603.76 in the Special Reserve which could be applied in reduction of the deficit and the remainder of the deficit, namely £ 17,620.43, must be carried forward to be covered from income in subsequent years. The audit of the accounts has not yet been completed and the printed financial report has not yet been produced.

2. The Finance Sub-Committee received this report and noted that final action on the 1963 accounts will be taken at the Central Committee meeting next January, to which the audited accounts will be presented."

The Executive Committee received this report.

II. Suggested revised approved level of expenditure under General Budget for 1964

"3. The Central Committee meeting in August 1963 approved a budget level of £ 871,000 and the Executive Committee in February 1964 approved a detailed level of expenditure totalling to that sum.

4. In August 1963 income was estimated at £ 815,000 and the Central Committee recognised that approval of a budget of £ 871,000 implied acceptance of a probable deficit of £ 56,000. In February 1964 it was reported that income estimates could be raised to £ 831,000. It is now clear that income estimates can be further raised to about £ 840,000, so that the deficit might be about £ 31,000, as against the estimate of £ 56,000 made in August 1963.

5. The Finance Sub-Committee examined proposals for the revision of the detailed approved level of expenditure and noted that the revised figures maintained the total of £ 871,000 but included a provision of £ 25,000 for contingencies, which was unlikely to be fully needed. Final expense might be of the order of £ 850,000 - £ 860,000, and the final deficit of the order of £ 10,000 - £ 20,000.

6. The Finance Sub-Committee agreed to recommend :
that the revised detailed level of expenditure
for 1964, totalling £ 871,000, be approved."

The Executive Committee approved the above recommendation.

III. General Budget - 1965

- "7. It is still too early to forecast with confidence income for the General Budget in 1965. Reports have been received from only about 45 member churches, though these include many of the larger contributors. It would appear that total income of £ 925,000 - £ 930,000 can be forecast with confidence and the final figure may be somewhat higher. If all churches made an increase of 19½% in contribution, income would rise by about £ 155,000. The foregoing estimates foresee an increase of £ 110,000.
8. Expenditure in 1965 will be higher than in 1964 for a number of reasons and may provisionally be estimated at about £ 910,000 - £ 925,000. There are several factors which make accurate estimation of 1965 expenditure impossible at this date, for example, whether, and if so, from what date certain vacant posts will be filled and the extent to which inflation may further increase costs.
9. Assuming that there will be some further increase in income and that expense will not reach the maximum figure, it would seem probable that income will cover expense in 1965 and there may be a surplus of £ 15 - 30,000 on the year's operations. There will, however, be accumulated deficits brought forward from 1963/64 of about £ 25 - 35,000. It is thus hoped that there will be further response from member churches to the request for increases in contributions, so that the surplus in 1965 may be sufficient to cover at least half of the accumulated deficit brought forward from 1963/64. It is furthermore clear that it is necessary to exercise economy and to limit expenses unless and until full assurance of further increases in income has been received.
10. The Finance Sub-Committee agreed to recommend :
a) that the establishment of the 1965 budget be deferred until the Central Committee meeting in January 1965; and
b) that authority be given for operations to be conducted during the first few weeks of 1965 on the basis of the approved level of expenditure for 1964."

The Executive Committee approved the above recommendations.

IV. Fourth World Conference on Faith and Order - July 1963

- "11. The final accounts for the Fourth World Conference on Faith and Order held in Montreal in July 1963 show expenses totalling £ 73,909.85 and income of £ 53,873.70. There was thus

a deficit of £ 20,036.15, or roughly the amount indicated by the provisional accounts presented to the meeting last February. The deficit has been covered by draft on the Special Reserve. The audited accounts will be presented to the Central Committee meeting next January."

The Executive Committee received this report.

V. Programme Projects 1963/68

"12. It was reported last February that income adequate to finance one half of the approved programme projects, totalling £ 565,000, could be considered as assured. The Executive Committee therefore gave power last February for expenditure to be committed for not more than one-half of the total list of programme projects.

13. Further progress has been made in the past five months, both in increased certainty about estimated income and in pursuing possibilities of obtaining further gifts, e.g. from Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, but it remains true that little more than one-half of the total can be considered as assured. No further authorisation is requested at this meeting and the question will be reviewed again next January."

The Executive Committee received this report.

VI. Division of World Mission and Evangelism

"14. The operations of DWME are conducted under Rule VIII (2) and the detailed administration of the operations is exercised by the Divisional Committee. The Finance Sub-Committee received the following reports and noted that the Executive of the Divisional Committee would be further reviewing these questions at its meeting early in September.

a) Operating budget 1963 - final accounts

15. The final accounts show expenditure of £ 214,176.06 and income of £ 202,789.01. There was thus a deficit of £ 11,387.05 or, as forecast last February, about the amount foreseen by the budget, namely £ 10,000. The deficit was charged to the Working Capital Fund of the Division, which is now reduced to £ 62,870.26. The audited accounts will be presented to the Central Committee meeting next January."

The Executive Committee received this report.

b) CWME Meeting - December 1963

"16. The final accounts show that total expense for this meeting was £ 61,984.86. Whereas in August 1963 it was feared that there might be a deficit of about £ 35,000 and it might be necessary to cover that deficit by annual provision from current income in the following 5 or 6 years, it was in fact found possible, thanks particularly to special gifts totalling

£ 27,516.81 from Germany, to cover all expense by use of the balance as at December 31, 1963 on the Reserve for Commission Meetings (which is intended for this purpose), plus about one-third of the 1964 allocation of £ 10,000 to that reserve. The audited accounts will be presented to the Central Committee meeting next January."

Dr Fry expressed the gratification of the Executive on hearing that the deficit problem, which was anticipated and caused anxiety at the time of the Central Committee meeting in August 1963, had in fact disappeared. The Executive Committee received the above report and voted an expression of hearty thanks to the donors of the special gifts from Germany which had made possible the favourable result.

c) Operating Budget - 1964

"17. The Finance Sub-Committee reviewed a statement of income and expenses for the first five months of 1964 and noted that expense was below budget level and that the deficit on the 1964 operations, which will again be covered from the Working Capital Fund, is not expected to exceed, and may be lower than, the budgeted amount of £ 10,000."

Dr Fry pointed out that the budget foresaw a withdrawal from the Working Capital Fund to cover the 1964 deficit and that the fund was created in previous years with that purpose in mind. The report that the 1964 deficit might be lower than foreseen by the budget was encouraging. The Executive Committee received the above report.

d) Operating Budget - 1965

"18. The Finance Sub-Committee agreed to recommend :

- a) that the establishment of the 1965 Budget be deferred until recommendations from the Divisional Committee are presented to the Central Committee meeting in January 1965; and
- b) that authority be given for operations to be conducted during the first few weeks of 1965 on the basis of the approved budget for 1964."

The Executive Committee approved the above recommendations.

e) Christian Literature Fund

"19. Commitments for the support of the CLF are now approaching £ 2,000,000 and it is considered that this condition for the launching of the operation will be fulfilled. A director has been appointed, on recommendation from the Staffing Committee, and a CLF Committee has been appointed. It is foreseen that CLF will be operated under Rule VIII (2) with administration of the operation and the budget delegated to DWME and by DWME to the CLF Committee.

20. Before the first meeting of the CLF Committee, contributions are likely to be received. The Finance Sub-Committee agreed to recommend :

- a) that approval be given for the opening of a bank account, or bank accounts, for the Christian Literature Fund; and
- b) that Mr Lawrence MacGregor be authorised to operate that bank account and to invest funds received for CLF in the interim period prior to the first meeting of the CLF Committee."

The Executive Committee approved the above recommendations.

VII. Division of Inter-Church Aid, Refugee and World Service

"21. The operations of DICARWS are conducted under Rule VIII (2) with administration of the operations of the Division exercised by the Divisional Committee. The following reports, which were received by the Finance Sub-Committee, had been received and reviewed by the Divisional Committee last week.

22. In introducing the reports, Dr Cooke recalled that the Service Programme of the Division covers those activities which the member churches have decided to carry out together, such as service to refugees, health, scholarships, and work camp programmes and also the cost of staff services and office expenses. He further recalled that those staff services must be seen not merely in relation to the Service Programme activities but to the total activities of the Division covering £ 5 - 8,000,000 spent through the Division for inter-Church aid work, service to refugees, assistance to developing countries, relief in emergency situations (such as earthquakes), etc., and a considerably greater total amount, if account is taken of direct giving by constituent churches and agencies which is influenced by the work of the Division.

a) Service Programme 1963 - final accounts

23. The final accounts show that in 1963, income reached the highest level yet attained, namely £ 1,319,517.38. Expenses were held within available income and there was a surplus of £ 3,752.42 on the year's operations.

24. The final accounts for the Service to Refugees - the largest single item within the Service Programme - show total expenses of £ 2,672,147.21. The accounts were closed without surplus or deficit by an allocation of £ 601,745.84 from the Service Programme as compared with the budgetary provision of £ 654,000.

25. The audited accounts for 1963 will be submitted to the Central Committee meeting in January 1965."

The Executive Committee received this report.

b) Service Programme 1964

"26. A review of expenses during the first 5 months of 1964 shows that operations are below the level of the approved budget for the year of £ 1,506,300. A review of expenses for the Service to Refugees during the first six months similarly shows that the net expense to be covered from the Service Programme is below the level of the budgetary provision. The Divisional Committee, in the light of income prospects, agreed to reduce the authorised level for 1964 expenditure from £ 1,506,300 to £ 1,459,600 and expects to be able to keep expenditure within that limit and to secure income of that reduced amount."

The Executive Committee received this report.

c) Service Programme budget 1965

"27. The Divisional Committee, after reviewing the programme, the expenditure forecasts and income prospects recommended, and the Finance Sub-Committee agreed to recommend :

that authority be granted for the Service Programme budget of DICARWS for 1965, totalling £ 1,520,500."

The Executive Committee approved the above recommendation.

d) Travel Loan Funds

"28. Reports on both the main Travel Loan Fund (Revolving Fund) and the smaller WCC Travel Loan Fund show a satisfactory position at the end of 1963 and in respect of actual and forecast operations in 1964."

The Executive Committee received this report.

e) Audit procedures

"29. The Finance Sub-Committee directed that in future the external auditors should be explicitly asked to report whether their audits revealed any improper procedures or procedures which could be improved and should be informed that their silence on these questions would be taken as meaning that they were satisfied that the procedures followed in the offices audited were satisfactory."

The Executive Committee received this report.

VIII. EPS accounts for 1963

"30. The final accounts for EPS for 1963 show that it was necessary, in order to close the accounts without deficit or surplus, for the WCC to contribute £ 7,846.43, as compared with a budgeted contribution of £ 5,000. The Finance Sub-Committee was informed that, following a careful review of the finances of EPS, the subscription rate had been increased, new increased

subscriptions had been fixed for subscribers who use EPS material for publication in papers and journals and all other sponsoring bodies had been asked to increase their contributions. It was expected that these measures would eliminate the need for the WCC contribution to exceed the budgeted amount of \$ 5,000."

The Executive Committee received this report.

IX. Investment Portfolios

"31. The Finance Sub-Committee examined reports on the investment portfolios against the General Reserves and against the Fourth Assembly Reserve and also on the Revolving Portfolio. The Finance Sub-Committee adopted certain recommendations for modifications in the portfolios and made further recommendations for consideration by the Investment Advisory Committee."

The Executive Committee received this report.

X. C.C.I.A.

"32. The financial operations of C.C.I.A. are conducted under a separate budget administered by the Commission under Rule VIII (2).

a) Final accounts for 1963

33. The final consolidated accounts for the London, New York and Geneva operations of CCIA in 1963 show an income of \$ 110,115.70 and expenses of \$ 112,684.56. The deficit of \$ 2,568.86 was covered from the General Fund of CCIA, reducing the balance at December 31, 1963, to \$ 5,295.61. The audited accounts will be presented to the Central Committee meeting next January."

The Executive Committee received this report.

b) Operations under 1964 Budget

"34. No detailed statement was available but the Finance Sub-Committee was informed that operations in 1964 are being conducted within the limits of available resources, including the balance brought forward from 1963 on the General Fund but that it is entirely possible that that balance may be fully expended in 1964."

The Executive Committee received this report.

c) 1965 Budget

"35. The 1965 budget will be submitted for approval at the Central Committee meeting in January 1965. It was noted that there may well be need to consider an increase in the contribution from the General Budget to CCIA in 1965 and that CCIA is the one unit which has been granted no increase in budget since

budget figures were established in the Report on Programme and Finance in August 1960; all other units have been accorded some increase in recognition of the effects of inflation. The Finance Sub-Committee agreed to recommend :

that authority be granted for the operations of CCIA to be conducted during the first few weeks of 1965 on the basis of the 1964 budget."

The Executive Committee approved the above recommendation.

d) Bank accounts

"36. For practical reasons, the bank account of CCIA, New York, is to be transferred from the Manufacturers' Trust Company to the First National City Bank. The Finance Sub-Committee agreed to recommend :

that authority be granted for the opening of a bank account in the name of CCIA of the World Council of Churches with the First National City Bank in New York."

The Executive Committee approved the above recommendation.

XI. Mechanisation of accounting system at Geneva

"37. IBM punched card accounting machines have been installed, system and procedures have been worked out and the new system was put into operation from July 1, 1964. There will be an initial period during which the old system and the new punched card system will be operated concurrently until the new system has been proved. A further report will be presented next January."

The Executive Committee received this report.

XII. Retirement Fund

"38. Further progress has been made towards the establishment of the Retirement Fund and the legal formalities will be completed and the Fund will be legally constituted to come into effect from January 1, 1965. Re-insurance of the risk of death of staff members before retirement age will be taken out as from that date."

The Executive Committee received this report.

XIII. Second Secretary in the Department on Co-operation of Men and Women in Church, Family and Society

"39. The Central Committee in August 1960 agreed that this post should be financed, not under the General Budget, but from special resources. This action was confirmed by the Third Assembly and by the Central Committee in August 1963. From 1962 until 1965 financial support has been provided by DWME and DICARWS but those divisions find it impossible to maintain

support beyond 1965. In concurrence with actions reported by the Staffing Committee, the Finance Sub-Committee agreed to recommend:

that authority be given for support to be sought under Programme Project procedures for the post of Second Secretary in the Department on Co-operation of Men and Women in Church, Family and Society."

Dr Bliss expressed concern in view of the importance of this post and of the earlier report that support is assured at present for only one half of the sum needed for the basic list of Programme Projects. Father Verghese explained that it is hoped to secure gifts for this post from donors who are not in a position to support the basic list of Programme Projects. The Executive Committee approved the above recommendation.

XIV. Personnel Questions

a) Home leave

"40. The Finance Sub-Committee gave approval for the payment of fares to home base for home leave in respect of the families of seven staff members.

b) Individual questions

41. The Finance Sub-Committee received and gave approval to recommendations for action to be taken in one instance on a particular problem."

The Executive Committee received this report.

XV. New building at Ecumenical Institute

"42. The new building at the Ecumenical Institute, providing the new library and conference room, has been completed, inaugurated and is in use. The need was acute and the facilities of the Institute are greatly improved by the availability of the new building. General satisfaction has been expressed as to both the functional and the aesthetic aspects of the building. It is now clear that the special gifts received for this project will cover all expenses and, indeed, that there will be a small unspent balance. A report with fuller financial details will be presented at the Central Committee meeting next January."

The Executive Committee received this report.

Dr Fry, commenting on the full report of the Finance Sub-Committee, expressed the judgement that the finances of the World Council were in a sound condition. Dr Visser 't Hooft concurred in this judgement but drew attention to the need for further support for the Programme Projects. Dr Niemöller pointed out that the report indicated that the request by the Central Committee last year for increased member church contributions had been entirely justified and indeed essential; but for that request, there would have been serious financial problems.

XVI. Headquarters Properties

a) Revenue for Headquarters Properties Fund and Actual and Estimated Costs

"43. The total of gifts received and assured for the Headquarters Properties Fund, plus interest received and estimated interest which will be earned, is about \$ 3,175,000 (about Sw.Fr. 13,590,000).

44. A deduction must first be made from the available resources for expenses incurred before the final decision was made to go ahead with the plan for the construction of the present building. They amounted to about Fr. 850,000, so that about Fr. 12,740,000 may be available for the construction of the new headquarters properties.

45. All cost estimates have been reviewed again during July 1964. This review indicates no reason to modify the estimates given last February. Total costs are thus estimated at about Fr. 12,680,000. This estimate is, however, subject to two reservations :

- a) authorisation for certain work included in the above estimates has for the moment been withheld, namely for the marble basin outside the chapel and for the furnishing of the cinema/cloakroom next to the Assembly Room, the private dining rooms and the landings on each floor of the office wings. The amount involved is about Fr. 60,000 to 90,000. On the other hand,
- b) modifications of the plans for the Assembly Room, adopted at the suggestion of Mr Dillon's architect, Mr Hoffman, may result in increased costs of about Fr. 100,000. These increased costs are not included in the above estimates and it is not yet clear whether they will be covered by an additional gift by Mr Dillon.

46. Thus resources appear adequate to cover the cost of all work for which commitments have been made. Final figures cannot, however, yet be given; furthermore there is virtually no margin between resources and estimated costs and some work is, as indicated above, being delayed until resources are assured.

47. The Executive Committee at its meeting last February requested a report on any elements of the buildings or of the equipment and furnishing which might be the object of new designated gifts. The following suggestions might be considered:

- a) The marble water basin in front of the chapel, which will cost about \$ 3,000 - \$ 4,000.
- b) There are 6 landings in the office wings and the landing in the area of the General Secretariat which need

decoration and furnishing. Donors might be sought - perhaps on a regional basis - for the furnishing and decoration of these landings. (A gift of furniture has been received from Indonesia which may be used for one landing.)

- c) The General Secretary's offices will include a meeting and reception room. A donor might be sought for the furnishing of that room.
- d) Furnishing will be needed for the cinema/cloak-room next to the main Assembly Room.
- e) Furnishing will be needed for the private dining rooms.
- f) Furniture will be needed for the entrance hall.
- g) The garden enclosed in the angle of the library building might be developed and perhaps provided with a fountain and pool.
- h) The equipment of the Exhibition Area is being carried out but might nonetheless be the object of a designated gift.

48. Among recent new gifts, the following should be mentioned:

- a) The Churches of East Germany will give an organ for the chapel.
- b) The constituency of DICARWS are seeking to raise £ 15 - 20,000 to furnish the committee rooms.
- c) A gift of £ 15,000 has been received for equipping the photographic laboratory.
- d) Gifts of about £ 5,500 have been received towards the £ 12,500 needed for equipping the recording studio.

49. It will be recalled that at Bishop Sherrill's recommendation it was agreed that some element of the new headquarters should be designated as being in memory of the late Dr George Bell, Bishop of Chichester. It is suggested that either the main Committee Room, or alternatively the chapel, might be dedicated in memory of Dr Bell."

Dr Fry suggested that the designation of some element of the new headquarters in memory of the late Bishop Bell should be by decision of the Central Committee but that it would be appropriate for the Executive Committee to make a recommendation and to take a provisional decision at the present meeting, so that that recommendation could be referred to Bishop Sherrill before the meetings next January. During the discussion of this question, Bishop Lilje, Metropolitan Nikodim and Archpriest Borovoy drew attention to the difficulty for certain churches of attaching the name of an individual to a chapel. Dr Carleton suggested that it would be desirable, before taking a decision

regarding one person, to review all names which might be memorialized in the new building. Bishop Barbieri mentioned the name of Dr John R. Mott. Mr Northam recalled that, at the request of Bishop Sherrill made in the name of one substantial donor to the Headquarters Properties Fund, it had already been decided that some element of the new building should be designated in memory of Bishop Bell. Dr Visser 't Hooft suggested that a small plaque and possibly also a photo of Bishop Bell should be placed in that part of the building chosen and pointed out that this would clearly not be appropriate in the chapel. Dr Payne suggested that the proposed action might open the possibility of a gift from the Bell Memorial Trustees. Mr Parlin mentioned the possibility that one of the landings referred to in paragraph 47 b) might be a "Founding Father's Lounge" with pictures of outstanding persons active in the founding of the World Council of Churches.

Following this discussion, the Executive Committee agreed:

- a) provisionally to decide to recommend to the Central Committee meeting in January 1965 that the main committee room in the new headquarters properties should be designated as being in memory of the late Dr George Bell, Bishop of Chichester, this recommendation to be referred to Bishop Sherrill in the period prior to the meetings next January;
- b) to authorise approaches with a view to seeking new designated gifts for the items set out in paragraph 47 a) to h) within the framework of the Headquarters Properties Fund; and
- c) in particular to authorise approaches to regional or national groups to ascertain whether they would be interested in making gifts for the furnishing and decorating of the landings mentioned in paragraph 47 b).

b) Investment Portfolio

"50. The Investment Portfolio of the Headquarters Properties Fund has been administered in such a way that the total has been kept at all times roughly at the level of the net balance in the fund, account being taken of gifts received and of payments made for construction work, etc."

The Executive Committee received this report.

c) Progress of Construction

"51. The main move to the new headquarters took place in the second half of April, 1964. The move was completed when the Library was installed at the end of June. In general, it can be said that, after three months of occupation of the building and notwithstanding the inconveniences resulting from the fact that

work is still going on, the staff and many who have visited the building are well pleased with it.

52. By the end of August, the landscaping of the entrance to the buildings should be finished and the main entrance hall, the exhibition area and the offices of the General Secretariat should be ready for use. Delays have been experienced in the availability of the new telephone exchange but it should be in use by September 1.

53. Thus, from September 1, the work remaining to be finished should be :

- a) the completion of the landscaping. This will be finished this year;
- b) the chapel should be finished by the end of 1964, although it is not yet clear when the organ will be available; and
- c) the Assembly Room should be finished by early 1965, except for the tapestry. It is not yet possible to give a clear indication as to when the tapestry will be finished."

Dr Visser 't Hooft reported that the move had been a substantial and difficult operation and yet had been so well organised that there was almost no interruption of work. The Executive Committee :

agreed to record an expression of congratulations and thanks to Mr Haigh and those in the Department of Finance and Administration who had worked with him on the task, for the excellent way in which the move to the new headquarters had been organised and carried out.

After brief discussion of the problem, the Executive Committee further agreed :

- a) that the official opening and dedication of the new headquarters properties should take place at the time of the Executive Committee meeting in July 1965; and
- b) that staff be requested to develop and submit to the next meeting proposals for the timing and programme of the ceremony.

28. Equipment of Sound-Recording Studio

Dr Niemöller presented one financial recommendation which had not been submitted to the Finance Committee. The proposal that special gifts might be secured for equipping at a cost of about \$ 12,500 the sound recording studio in the new headquarters had been discussed but not explicitly authorized by the Central Committee meeting in 1963. On the recommendation of Dr Niemöller,

it was AGREED -

that authorization be given for the raising from special sources under Programme Project procedures of funds for the equipment of a sound-recording studio in the new headquarters.

29. John R. Mott Centenary

Bishop Newbigin reported on plans which were being made in the USA to mark the centenary of the birth of John R. Mott. He asked whether the Committee considered that the World Council of Churches should do anything more than arrange for suitable articles to appear in the Ecumenical Review and the International Review of Missions, with possibly some reference to the occasion during the meetings in Enugu. During the ensuing discussion various suggestions were put forward, including that of the possibility of the publication in connection with the centenary of a book containing some biographical material, extracts from the writings of Dr Mott, and contributions from people who had known him. It was suggested that Penguin Books might be willing to consider the publication of such a volume.

It was AGREED -

that the General Secretary be asked to communicate with Dr Robert Mackie inviting him to undertake responsibility for a book such as that envisaged.

30. The History of the Ecumenical Movement

Dr Visser 't Hooft reported that Dr Norman Goodall had agreed to revise and bring up to date the Neill and Rouse History in preparation for the publication of a second edition.

31. Applications for membership

Dr Visser 't Hooft reported that a number of Churches had made application for membership and he was in correspondence with them regarding the fulfilment of the necessary criteria. In the case of the Serbian Orthodox Church all the necessary documentation had been received and he was happy to place this application before the Committee. After discussion it was AGREED -

that the Executive Committee recommend to Central Committee the application for membership of the Serbian Orthodox Church.

32. Associated Churches

Several Churches which had applied for membership would, if their applications were accepted, fall within the category of "associated churches". These applications would be brought to the Committee in due course. Meantime the question had been

raised whether the present minimum figure of 10,000 members required for full membership should be raised to, say, 50,000. After discussion it was AGREED -

- (a) that the Executive Committee request Central Committee to consider whether the present minimum figure of 10,000 members governing the size of churches eligible for full membership should be increased;
- (b) that the General Secretary be asked to prepare a paper for presentation to Central Committee indicating how such an increase would affect the present membership;
- (c) that this question be raised at the meeting of representatives of the world confessional bodies to be held in Geneva in October.

33. Appointments to Committee on National Council Relationships

It was AGREED -

that the following appointments be made to the Committee on National Council Relationships :

Dr R.H. Edwin Espy (American Baptist Convention),
to replace Dr Roy G. Ross;

Mr S.H. Amissah (Methodist Church of Ghana)
to replace the Rev. Harry G. Dorman.

34. Stewardship

Mr Northam outlined proposals which had been made to the Council for the creation of a Department of Stewardship. After discussion it was RESOLVED -

- (i) that the Executive Committee encourages the staff
 - (a) to consider ways in which some of the concerns in the realm of stewardship might be brought into the on-going work of the Council through existing Departments;
 - (b) to explore the possibility of holding occasional ad hoc consultations or adopting such other appropriate measures as might help to meet this concern;
- (ii) that the Executive Committee does not consider that it would be appropriate at this time to refer to Central Committee a proposal for the creation of a new Department on Stewardship.

35. Staffing Committee

In a closed session Dr Payne presented the report of the Staffing Committee which was adopted. (The Minutes of the

Staffing Committee are being sent separately to members of the Executive Committee.)

36. Appointment of successor to the General Secretary

During the course of the meeting closed sessions were held in which the Executive Committee had met as the Nominating Committee for a successor to the General Secretary, in accordance with the mandate given to it in Rochester. Speaking at an open session of the Committee, Dr Fry said that after long and careful consideration it had been AGREED to recommend to Central Committee :

- (a) that Dr W.A. Visser 't Hooft continue as General Secretary of the World Council of Churches through 1965 and probably until the Central Committee in 1966;
- (b) that the Rev. Patrick C. Rodger be appointed General Secretary in succession to Dr Visser 't Hooft;
- (c) that the exact date of transfer of responsibility be decided by Dr Visser 't Hooft, Mr Rodger and the Chairman of the Central Committee.

Dr Fry said that it had been the intention to communicate the above recommendations first to the Central Committee but circumstances had led to the decision to make an immediate announcement to the press. The staff present in the meeting were the first to be informed. The nomination of Mr Rodger was a unanimous decision of the Executive Committee and Dr Fry asked for the same unanimity in the acceptance of the nomination by all who served the Council. He then led the meeting in prayer.

37. During the course of the meeting a reception was given for members of the Executive Committee and staff by the Rat der Evangelischen Kirche in Deutschland and the Landeskirchenrat München.

38. Bishop Barbieri expressed the thanks of members to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and General Secretary for their leadership.

The Chairman declared the meeting adjourned.

Closing worship was conducted by Dr Ernest Payne.

S T A T E M E N T

of the

SECOND CONSULTATION ON PEACE AND DISARMAMENT

held under the auspices of

THE COMMISSION OF THE CHURCHES ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRSGeneva, 16-18 June, 1964

Disarmament under present technical conditions has become vital to peace. Therefore, the World Council of Churches has followed the disarmament negotiations with close attention and has urged governments to find a way to reduce arms. In the last twelve months, wisdom and moderation have led to some concrete first steps in slowing down the pace of the arms race and the hope of further progress has thus been strengthened.

At this moment members of churches from about twenty countries have met, under the auspices of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, for the second time for a Consultation on Disarmament. This Consultation has reviewed developments since the previous meeting in June 1962. It had the benefit of statements by representatives of the leading powers at the Disarmament Conference and of the non-aligned powers at it. The Hon. William C. Foster and Ambassador Clare Timberlake, Ambassador Sir Paul Mason, Ambassador L.I. Mendelevich, and Ambassador L.C.N. Obi spoke for the U.S.A., the U.K., the U.S.S.R., and Nigeria respectively. Members of the Consultation did not debate questions of technical detail but they feel bound to express some conclusions which they reached after they had listened to these presentations.

Cautiously but hopefully, the Consultation welcomed certain agreements between the nuclear powers in the last twelve months. Most significant among these are the Moscow Treaty banning nuclear tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water; the U.N. General Assembly resolution banning nuclear weapons in space; the unilateral reduction by the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A., and the U.K. of the production of fissionable material for military purposes; and the agreements between Moscow and Washington setting up a direct communication link. Accordingly, the Consultation was able to note with much satisfaction an improvement in the international political

climate and a greater readiness to negotiate for a solution of long disputed questions. But the major work still has to be done, for many political issues which divide the great powers have not yet been solved.

The Consultation found that there are two areas in which the parties to the Geneva Disarmament Conference seem to be generally agreed. First, both sides agree that a reduction of armaments must not disturb the balance on which security is believed to rest today. Secondly, both sides recognize that the ultimate goal of general and complete disarmament will not be achieved in a short time; therefore, the nations must seek progress on all specific problems of disarmament and related measures which can be tackled meanwhile. To this we add that every advance in disarmament improves the atmosphere and thus may make political settlements more readily possible; in turn, the easing of political differences facilitates advance in disarmament.

The road to effective measures to disarmament is still not easy to find and to follow. The Consultation calls attention to the following words from the statement adopted by the Executive Committee of the World Council of Churches at Odessa, February 1964:

"Proposals recently made by both sides can have vital meaning for international security. Among them are: To negotiate a non-aggression pact; to conclude an international agreement on the repudiation by all states of direct or indirect forms of the threat or use of force in their selfish political or economic interests, and of aggression, subversion, or the secret supply of arms; to halt the production of fissionable material for military purposes and to direct nuclear production to peaceful uses; to establish inspection posts to safeguard against surprise attack; to limit nuclear striking capacity or nuclear delivery system; to prevent proliferation of nuclear military power; to establish nuclear-free zones; to cease underground testing for military purposes. In a number of instances, the proposals are sufficiently similar that agreement is possible and should be reached."

In this listing of proposals, the Odessa statement did not take sides.

The great power groups are still separated by disagreement not only on many political questions but also on the stages of disarmament. They differ about the manner in which arms can be reduced without disturbing the balance of their defensive forces, about verification, and about the best means for preventing the dissemination of nuclear weapons. It is at the same time hard for mutual trust, essential to the achievement of disarmament, to grow when the great powers are divided as they are over major political problems - for instance, the future of Germany and South East Asia.

There is another obstacle to progress toward disarmament and this also must not go unheeded. Local conflicts may lead to local arms races and the danger may also exist that the armed intervention of the great powers will be involved, and this must likewise be guarded against. Accordingly, in order that recourse to violence may be avoided, international and national efforts must continue until nations and men now subject to domination or discrimination are indeed independent and free.

Disarmament will be effected in stages and therefore it is necessary to develop international means to maintain peace and security in order that existing systems of national defence may be gradually abolished. It is in this area that differences became apparent in the Consultation. We consider urgent that, whether through the United Nations or by agreement between the nations concerned, arrangements be made on a permanent basis for enquiry, conciliation, mediation, and an international peace-keeping "presence", whether political or military.

Governments must persevere in their endeavour for further progress on the problems of disarmament. They may achieve this either by international agreements which concern the balanced reduction of nuclear armament and its means of delivery, or by unilateral action intended to attract a response from the other side. Negotiations can further be assisted by common action which does not directly concern the production or possession of arms but concerns their deployment or the safeguarding against surprise attack or miscalculation. Various defence measures and disarmament proposals have aroused great suspicion in opposing camps. These suspicions are in our view accentuated by a failure to listen to each other and sometimes also by misunderstanding of technical aspects. Nevertheless the anxieties themselves are factors which should not be ignored.

The distinctive rôle of the churches in this field has by no means been fully found and exploited. We urge the churches in every country, large or small, to discover this task and fulfill it, within their own life and in stimulating imaginative approaches to disarmament. They can also help to mould an intelligent and constructive public opinion. While strengthening their own fellowship across all frontiers, they should also support closer contacts in a wide area of scientific, economic, and cultural concerns, between people of differing political background. In fulfilling these proper duties of the churches, they will at the same time give every encouragement to governments in their work in this field, but must warn them, as they must warn themselves, of the dangers of self-righteousness and the presumptions of power. We are all involved in the same fate. We could all be victims of a careless or false step leading to destruction. It is the duty and opportunity of Christians, indeed of all men of goodwill, to renew and intensify their commitment in the struggle for peace, justice and freedom.

An interpretation of the situation
in which the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople
currently finds itself, submitted by Archbishop Iakovos in
response to questions raised by members of the Executive Committee
of the World Council of Churches

1. The Turkish Government is distributing a film of the alleged massacres in Cyprus in order to arouse suspicion and hatred against the Greek nationals in Turkey.
2. The general atmosphere in Turkey is heavy and overburdened with tension and apparent animosity which may at any time result in riots and violent demonstrations against the Greek element.
3. The National Assembly of Turkey has passed a bill which will be enforced, starting the forthcoming school year in September, by which the Greek schools at Imbros and Tenedos will be obliged to offer all classes in Turkish.
4. Greek schools in the area of Istanbul with less than 30 pupils will be forced to close down and to transfer their pupils either to Turkish primary schools or to other Greek schools located in far distances.
5. The Turkish government, in its desire to get rid of the Greek nationals of Istanbul, has declared the agreement of 1930 with Greece as ended and that those who were employed or self-employed in Turkey must leave the country for the simple reason that their working permit is being cancelled or taken back.
6. New, very heavy, taxes are being imposed in the most arbitrary and irrational way so that Greeks of Turkish citizenship may be forced to leave Turkey.
7. The islands of Imbros and Tenedos are going through a systematic process by which the natives will have either to sell land and properties at very cheap prices or lend them to the Turkish Government for an indefinite period of time so that an airfield and a normal school, together with new settlements for Turkish peasants who will be transferred from Anatholia, may be established.
8. From an authoritative source I have been informed that, if things go from bad to worse in relation to the Cyprus question, new expulsions of clergy of all ranks can be anticipated as well as measures leading to the removal of the Patriarchate or the elimination of the function of the Theological School of Halki be taken.

9. By September 12, when the agreement between Turkey and Greece contracted in 1930 will expire, it is expected that at least 9,000 people of Greek origin will be asked to leave Turkey and will go either to Greece or other countries, carrying just one suitcase and 200 Turkish pounds (U.S. \$ 20.-), while their properties and money are either frozen in banks or confiscated by Turkish authorities.

10. It is reported that from 3,000 to 13,000 Turkish peasants will be established on the islands of Imbros and Tenedos so that the whole composition of the population be changed, which is an outright violation of the Treaty of Lausanne of 1923.

Conclusion: The World Council of Churches is not requested to do anything more than what it has already done on behalf of the Ecumenical Patriarchate. The Patriarchate asks, however, the member churches, as well as the Christian peoples of the free world, whether Turkey should be permitted to carry out all these measures which are directed to the total uprooting of the Greek Orthodox minority presently living in Turkey, without protesting these facts or bringing them to the attention of the United Nations.

CONFIDENTIAL

A WORKING PAPER ON THE
BASIS OF COOPERATION WITH THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

This text has been formulated with a view to the informal discussions which will take place with the Secretariat for Christian Unity. It is intended as a help for those who will discuss with the representatives of the Secretariat. Its formulations are to be regarded as preliminary.

General remarks

1. The people who call upon the name of Christ should be one body and one spirit. But Christendom is divided. This fact is a burden upon all the divided churches alike. All of them confess the name of Christ. All of them confess that He has come to reconcile the world to God. And therefore it is clear to all of them that in Him the source and fount of genuine fellowship is given. And yet they are not able to form a single fellowship in Him. True, they see that their present state is a contradiction of the will of Christ. The differences which separate them, however, are so profound that for the sake of truth they are compelled for the time being to remain separated from one another; indeed they are not even in a position to perceive fully how their division can be overcome. Nevertheless, their confession of Christ holds them together. It drives them to keep on asking for the clarity which will lead them beyond division. It drives them to self-questioning and to a deepening of their knowledge of Christ and His Gospel. It drives them to meet one another and in the meeting to learn from one another. Their confession of Christ is leading them together to a common movement of seeking and questioning, a movement which is undergirded by the confidence that the Holy Spirit will cause the unity given in Christ to become manifest if His separated disciples really strive after it.

2. We give thanks to God that this movement has caught hold of the Christian world in a growing measure during the last few decades. Both the Roman Catholic Church and the churches joined together in the World Council are stirred today in a new way by the question of unity. They are prepared to take one another seriously for the sake of their confession of Christ. They are prepared to listen to one

another. They are prepared to contribute to their mutual sanctification. We regard this new situation as the work of the Holy Spirit and are convinced that the relationships which have become possible between the divided churches must be lived out and given greater depth. Everything depends on whether the encounter can develop in a way which will bear fruit and lead to further progress.

3. What should be the future shape of the encounter between the Roman Catholic Church and the churches joined together in the World Council? If a genuine encounter is to come about between divided churches, they must accord one another full respect. They must each acknowledge the other churches' right not only to advocate their own particular convictions but also to bear witness to them and to live them out. Unity can grow only if the differences are not concealed but settled with complete openness. The World Council is built up on this understanding. The churches joined together in the World Council form a fellowship. Each church, however, remains true to the knowledge which has been given to it. Nor is it compelled to relativise its ecclesiological convictions. This basic principle must also be applied to the relationship between the Roman Catholic Church and the churches united in the World Council. The ecumenical movement can develop only if all the churches increasingly respect one another in their confession of Christ.

4. As the ecumenical contacts develop, the need for co-operation between the Roman Catholic Church and the World Council of Churches becomes evident. The Roman Catholic Church needs the World Council if it is to deepen its relationships with the other churches of Christendom, and the World Council needs close contact with the Roman Catholic Church if it is not to lose sight of the totality of Christendom and degenerate into a non-Roman Catholic section of Christendom. It aims to bring together all churches who confess Jesus Christ as God and Saviour. Therefore, it welcomes contacts with non-member churches. Encounter and co-operation are therefore necessary; they are also possible. It is important, however, that the following considerations should be borne in mind.

I. Bases of Co-operation

5. 1) The Roman Catholic Church and the World Council of Churches are not comparable entities. The Roman Catholic Church is a church, the World Council is an inter-church organisation. This distinction must be clearly seen, especially when we are talking about the question of co-operation. The Roman Catholic Church and the World Council are not partners on the same level, and therefore their "co-operation" is of a special nature. The question is rather the following: to what extent and in what way can the Roman Catholic Church share in the common life and action of the churches which finds expression in the World Council?

6. 2) Cooperation between the Roman Catholic Church and the World Council cannot be a substitute for encounter between the Roman Catholic Church and the individual member churches of the Council. The real encounter must always take place between the churches themselves. The World Council does not act in the name of the member churches unless invited by them to do so. It is in the first instance an instrument which is intended to facilitate encounter and co-operation between the churches. The contact between the Roman Catholic Church and the World Council is therefore of another kind than that between the churches themselves.

7. 3) The churches joined together in the World Council have come together into a fellowship. They have repeatedly acknowledged that the World Council represents for them an indispensable aid on the way to unity. The New Delhi Assembly spoke of an instrument of the Holy Spirit. When the Roman Catholic Church is building up its ecumenical work with the individual churches, it is important that it should explicitly recognise and accept the role which the World Council plays in relation to its member churches. The following points are of especial importance in this respect:

8. a) The World Council is the expression of the fact that Christendom today consists of a large number of churches which are related to one another in a variety of ways. The Roman Catholic Church will be recognising and accepting the role of the World Council if it explicitly recognises and accepts the fact that the non-Roman churches are related amongst themselves and that the ecumenical problem does not consist exclusively in the relationship between the Roman Catholic Church and the individual non-Roman churches, but in the relationship of all the churches amongst themselves.

9. b) The Roman Catholic Church will be recognising the role of the World Council if it recognises that it is a significant instrument not only for the non-Roman churches, but also for the Roman Catholic Church itself. The World Council helps it to take a more effective part in the ecumenical movement.

10. c) The Roman Catholic Church will be recognising the role of the World Council if, precisely because the World Council has a significance for it too, the Roman Church explicitly takes over a share of the responsibility for the World Council's internal coherence. The relationships between a non-member church and member churches are not without their consequences for the fellowship as a whole. The Roman Catholic Church can thus contribute greatly to the development of relationships if at the same time it works towards the strengthening of the World Council.

11. 4) Conversely, the World Council has a share in the responsibility for the fruitful building up and extension of relationship between the Roman Catholic Church and its member churches.

12. 5) If the relationships between the Roman Catholic Church and the churches joined together in the World Council are to be strengthened, they must be built upon the principle of "equality in dialogue". True, the individual churches cannot recognise one another as equals in the strict ecclesiological sense of the word. It is one of the consequences of division that the individual churches cannot acknowledge the others as churches in the full sense of the word. The demand for equality in dialogue does not mean that the ecclesiological differences are removed or regarded as only relative. It means that the churches must encounter one another in dialogue and in co-operation as partners with equal rights. The churches involved must have equal representation in the committees which are formed to further co-operation. They must share the leadership amongst themselves and must also appear to those outside as partners with equal rights. As contacts between the Roman Catholic Church and the World Council of Churches are established, this principle is to be kept in mind.

13. 6) The particular nature of the World Council of Churches as a fellowship of differing churches must be made clear in contact with churches which do not belong to its membership. It is formed by Orthodox, Anglican and Protestant churches.

14. 7) Obviously each church must act on the basis of its ecclesiological convictions and take such initiatives as appear to be necessary. But each church must be clearly aware that it forms part of a fellowship with the other churches. Therefore the churches should make every effort to keep each other informed about their intentions. The exchange of information is especially important for the relationship between the Roman Catholic Church and the World Council, for in this way an atmosphere of trust is created and many misunderstandings can be avoided.

15. 8) If the relationships between the churches are to be strengthened, it is essential to arrive at a common understanding of certain specific problems like religious liberty, conversion and proselytism. The basic requirements for such an understanding exist already. At its Third Assembly in New Delhi the World Council adopted after long years of work a statement on "Christian Witness, Proselytism and Religious Liberty", and the Second Vatican Council has passed the decree on ecumenism and a declaration on religious liberty. Co-operation between the Roman Catholic Church and the World Council could take place at a much more profound level if a joint statement were to be worked out on the basis of these documents.

16. 9) Any agreement reached at this stage should not be regarded as final. The fact is to be recognised that we are engaged in a movement and that further insights may be given to us in the course of the co-operation, which we

envisage today. Recent agreements are intended not to preclude but to serve further developments.

II.. Areas of Co-operation

17. The points of contact between the Roman Catholic Church and the World Council are numerous. We cannot list here all the possibilities of encounter and co-operation; a few examples must suffice:

18. 1) Theological conversations. The Roman Catholic Church has repeatedly shown special interest in the theological work of the World Council, and it is extremely important that the ecumenical theological discussion should have the whole of Christendom in view and should deal with the problems from all possible points of view.

19. The theological conversations must be concerned above all with those problems which will recur in the encounter between the Roman Catholic Church and every other church. At the same time the foundations of the ecumenical movement must also be theologically clarified and extended; that is, those theological problems must be taken up which are raised by the ecumenical movement and for which there is no given solution (for example, the relationship of the separated churches to one another, the possibility of common witness, new forms of co-operation, etc.).

20. 2) Evangelism and Mission. The scandal of division becomes obvious above all where the Church confronts the world with its witness. But it is often precisely in the evangelistic and missionary endeavours of the churches that relationships between them are strained. The Roman Catholic Church and the churches joined together in the World Council have a vital interest in seeing that the existing difficulties are brought closer to a solution.

21. 3) Renewal of the Church. The ecumenical movement must not be understood simply as a movement for the restoration of unity. It is at the same time, primarily indeed, a movement for the renewal of the churches. The churches today face many problems which did not present themselves in the same way in earlier times. They must help one another to find the right answers. Contacts between the Roman Catholic Church and the World Council are important from this point of view too. They can help to intensify the exchange of experience which points the way forward. Such contacts can be taken up on areas such as the following: lay movements, the problems of the family and education, work, witness in the modern world, problems of public information and the formation of opinion, etc.

22. 4) Social Responsibility. The action of the churches in regard to the great social problems of our time

can gradually be increasingly co-ordinated. Many kinds of service could be given a more effective form through increased co-operation between the Roman Catholic Church and the World Council. Examples might be: aid in response to disasters, technical assistance, refugees, immigrant workers, etc.

23. 5) Political Responsibility. It is true that the individual churches also differ from one another in their political witness. According to the presuppositions they have to start with, they arrive at various attitudes, and precisely in this sphere the difficulties are not easily overcome. On many questions, however, there is agreement, and where opportunities offer for joint action, either by churches or by individuals, they should be taken (e.g. the co-ordination of work within the United Nations, work for peace and disarmament, witness in racial conflicts, etc.). In any case, however, a more intensive discussion of the great political problems of our time is forcing itself upon us. Many unnecessary complications could be avoided through increased contact and the exchange of information.

III. Organs of Cooperation

24. 1) It is of great importance that permanent contact should be established and maintained between the Secretariat for Unity in Rome and the World Council in Geneva. In order to achieve this, the Secretariat for Unity and the World Council should each agree to assign one member of their staff to be responsible for fostering these relations.

25. 2) In order to further co-operation, the Secretariat for Unity and the World Council should agree to form a joint commission to which the following tasks would be given:

- a) to discuss and formulate the principles to govern and guide the co-operation between the Roman Catholic Church and the World Council of Churches;
- b) to examine the existing contacts between the Roman Catholic Church and the World Council of Churches and to make proposals how further co-operation could be organised;
- c) to deal with basic issues of mutual relationship which may arise at a later stage.

26. 3) The formation of two commissions may be envisaged at the appropriate time:

- a) There seems to be a particular need for a mixed Theological Commission. Its main purpose would consist in being a clearing house for the many theological conversations going on between the churches themselves. It may give help to groups set up by individual churches in various regions and countries. It would also consider the best ways in which Faith and Order studies and Roman Catholic ecumenical studies can be fruitfully related to each other.
- b) A Commission on Practical Co-operation. Its task would be to examine those points which hinder co-operation today (e.g. proselytism, conversion, political issues, etc.) and to work out proposals which could facilitate co-operation.

27. 4) As far as the World Council of Churches is concerned, these commissions would be set up by the Central Committee or, if the Central Committee wishes to delegate its authority, by the Executive Committee and they would regularly report to both of them.

28. 5) The formation of such commissions would not of course render superfluous or abolish other contact, between the Secretariat for Unity, other organs of the Curia, and international organisations on the one hand, and the individual departments of the World Council and the international organisations more or less closely related to it on the other hand, e.g. plans for Bible translation envisaged by UBS. On the contrary, they are intended to strengthen it.

Division of Studies
Secretariat on Religious Liberty

ECUMENICAL INSIGHTS ON RELIGIOUS LIBERTY

INTRODUCTORY

Throughout its history the ecumenical movement has contained a concern for religious liberty for all people and for all religious organisations. Sometimes this concern has called for universal human rights and at other times, it has sought to express the theological basis for the concern itself. Sometimes it has dealt with the freedom of the individual. At other times it has spoken about the freedom of the groups, associations and organisations by which people give corporate effect to their religious convictions. Sometimes it has spoken specifically of rights and duties of Christian churches.

The following compilation gives in brief form the major principles and applications which have found ecumenical formulation to date. It is offered particularly for the assistance of those who are currently engaged in ecumenical conversations on religious liberty. New conditions and additional studies can be expected to yield yet more explicit insights.

Four major ecumenical statements are the main basis for this compilation. They are the following:

1937: World Conference on Church, Community and State, Oxford, England:

Report on Church and State.
Additional Report on Church and State.
Report on the Universal Church and the
World of Nations.

1938: Conference on the World Mission of the Church convened by the International Missionary Council, Madras, India:

Report on Church and State.

1948: First Assembly of the World Council of Churches, Amsterdam, The Netherlands:

Report on the Church and the International
Disorder (pp. 88 - 97 of the official
Report of the First Assembly)

(1948: First Assembly of the World Council of Churches,
Amsterdam, The Netherlands:)

Report on the Church and the Disorder of
Society.

(pp. 74 - 82 of the official
Report of the First Assembly)

World Council of Churches and the International
Missionary Council at meetings in the
Netherlands:

Declaration on Religious Liberty

(pp. 97-9 of the official Report
of the First Assembly of the
World Council of Churches).

1961: Third Assembly of the World Council of Churches,
New Delhi:

Statement on Religious Liberty (pp. 159-61 of
the New Delhi Report).

I. PRINCIPLES

1. The ecumenical movement claims religious liberty, i.e. freedom from any coercion in religious matters by legal enactment or by social or economic pressure.
2. The ecumenical notion of religious freedom by no means includes any element of indifferentism, relativism or syncretism; on the contrary, it is based on the supreme human duty of obeying God according to the dictates of one's own conscience.
3. We see religious liberty as a consequence of God's creative work, of his redemption of man in Christ, and his calling of men into his service. God's redemptive dealing with men is not coercive. Accordingly, human attempts by legal enactment or by pressure of social custom to coerce or to eliminate faith are violations of the fundamental ways of God with men.
4. We regard religious liberty as a fundamental human right which should be universally recognized and observed for all persons without distinction of race, colour, sex, language or religion, and without imposition of disabilities by virtue of legal provision or administrative acts.
5. Religious liberty includes the right not to believe or not to profess any religion at all, for this possibility is equally implied in man's responsible and free response.

6. We expect of the state that it will not only recognize and respect religious liberty, but also protect it against the many extra-legal forces which tend to limit or to destroy it.

7. It is the calling of the Christian Church to make a responsible use of its freedom. Therefore, its witness must be made in the strength of the divine power given to Jesus in heaven and on earth, and never by the force of human power or violence. All churches should renounce the use of the coercive power of the State in matters of religion. On the other hand, the churches should never decline to preach the whole Gospel, nor to perform their social witness and mission even though this requires them "to obey God rather than men". Churches have the duty to guard against the perversion of their christian witness. It is, however, not the task of the state to supervise their standards in this matter.

II. PRACTICAL EXERCISE OF RELIGIOUS FREEDOMS

Without seeking to be inclusive, we proclaim the right to the exercise of the following freedoms:

1. The Right to Maintain or Change Religious Allegiance - Religious liberty involves both the process whereby a person adheres to a belief and the process whereby he changes his religion or belief without consequent social, economic and political disabilities.

2. Non-discrimination on Religious Grounds. It is the obligation of governments and of society to grant immunity from any legal, political, economic or social disabilities on grounds of religion or of expressed religious convictions.

3. Freedom of Public Worship. Religious liberty includes the primary right to worship according to one's chosen form, in public or in private, and the converse right to refuse compliance with any form of worship unacceptable on grounds of conscience. The Church claims the right to assemble for unhindered public worship; the right to build and open freely for worship churches whose external appearance may indicate their specific character.

4. Freedom of Witness. The right to religious liberty includes freedom for man, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance. This freedom excludes any arbitrary limitation of religious expression in all means of communication, including speech, press, radio, motion pictures and art. Freedom of witness implies freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers. It also includes the free expression in word or deed of the

implications of belief in social, economic and political matters, both domestic and international.

5. Freedom of Religious Instruction. We affirm the right to religious teaching, including the nurture of the young. This involves the prior right of parents to choose the kind of religious instruction that shall be given to their children. The right to receive religious instruction becomes meaningful when man has the opportunity of access to information.

It is an essential condition necessary to the Church's fulfilment of its primary duty that it should enjoy freedom to give religious instruction to its adherents, and to provide for adequate development of their religious life. This implies both the freedom of the Church to address its own youth, and the freedom of the people to be able to assemble for receiving such instruction.

6. Freedom of Service and Welfare Activities. Freedom to manifest one's religion or belief includes freedom to practise religion or belief by performance of acts of mercy. The Church should enjoy freedom of Christian service, both at home and abroad, for the manifestation of its love and concern.

7. Autonomy and Free Administration of Religious Organisations. Every religious organisation, of whatever religious confession, has the right to determine its policies and practices for the accomplishment of its chosen purposes; the right to determine the form of organisation, its government and conditions of membership; to select and train its own leaders and workers; to carry on service and missionary activities at home and abroad; to hold property and to collect funds; to co-operate and to unite with other religious bodies at home and in other lands, including freedom to receive financial assistance; to use such facilities, open to all citizens or associations, as will make possible the accomplishment of religious ends.

8. Freedom of Communication and Circulation. The exercise of religious freedom involves the right of free communication between religious organisations at home and abroad; to invite and to send personnel beyond national frontiers; to adhere to and to seek membership in any international or religious organisations.

9. Conditions for the legal limitations of religious freedom. Limitations based on emergency situations must be proportionate to the emergency itself and disappear as soon as the crisis is over. Every limitation in the exercise of religious liberty must be expressly prescribed and regulated by law, and never left to the arbitrary power of the civil authorities or of the police.

Any limitation should always be based on grounds of the temporal welfare of the entire civil community, and never on confessional grounds or convictions of a particular religious confession.

Limitations of religious liberty must be equal for all citizens or between different religions.

SKETCH PROPOSAL FOR AN ECUMENICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

1. Need

In light of discussion by the Executive Committee at Odessa, the staff have made an attempt to sketch a proposal for a WCC Ecumenical Research Institute, in order to afford a basis for further discussion by Executive Committee.

It is evident that many feel the need for such an institution. There is a great programme of studies within the WCC, but the staff does not have sufficient time to do real research work on the problems arising in these study projects. Experience shows, however, that genuine research is needed for the successful follow-through of most studies. This is felt in almost all departments of the WCC, but especially by the Faith and Order Department. It is true that theological faculties can and should be asked to assist our departments in the prosecution of their study projects. Everything of course should be done to encourage ecumenical research in existing theological faculties. Nevertheless the fact must be recognised that, as a rule, such faculties seldom feel under the pressure of the problems of the ecumenical movement, nor do they normally have the facilities for fully ecumenical research. A research institute set up within the WCC would serve the process of ecumenical studies much more effectively.

It must be emphasized that, in our thinking, the research done by such an institute would supplement the normal study processes in the ecumenical movement through which, though their dialogue or conversation is organized in varying ways, the churches together seek a deeper understanding of their common calling and of the ways in which this is to be fulfilled in the modern world. Further, we believe that such a focal point for ecumenical research would enable more, and not less, use to be made of the research being done on a less comprehensive basis in other quarters.

In many questions of general ecumenical strategy theological aspects are involved and need clarification. It would be of great help if qualified theologians and other scholars could spend time on preparing theological advice for the committees and staff of the WCC. This need arises especially at a time when not only is there a developing Protestant - Orthodox dialogue within the WCC, but also relations between the WCC and the Roman Catholic Church are becoming increasingly important.

2. Relationship to the WCC

Two aspects have to be taken into account. Theological study must be carried on in a detached atmosphere. Without independence it must degenerate to 'ancilla necessitatis hodiernae' and theologians inevitably become ideologists. Theologians of high quality can be attracted only if they are assured that their work will not be dominated by the daily needs of the WCC.

On the other hand theology should not become an aim in itself. The research work should not be carried out in isolation from the work done in the WCC. There is no reason for an ecumenical research institute if it does not take up problems which otherwise are not dealt with. It would be the task of the board of the Research Institute and of the staff to select in consultation with the General Secretariat the main subjects of research to be taken up each year.

Therefore the research institute should be set up in close contact with the WCC. Its relationship to the Division of Studies will have to be clearly defined. Departments of the WCC should be allowed to submit specific problems to the research institute for study and clarification, but the research institute should not be obliged to accept every task which it is asked to fulfil.

It is also important that the theologians of the research institute do not work anonymously under the auspices of the WCC. Their work should be done in their own name.

3. Purpose

Thus the functions of the research institute could be described in the following way :

- a) to do research work on ecumenical problems, the subjects selected being such as require long-term study in a fully ecumenical setting and are recognised as essential to the progress of the ecumenical movement as a whole;
- b) if time allows, to contribute to study projects of the various departments of the WCC;
- c) to give theological advice to the leaders and staff of the WCC;
- d) to give some help to the Graduate School of the Ecumenical Institute at Bossey;
- e) to be in contact with theological faculties, to advise people writing their theses, and to encourage research work at theological faculties;
- f) to train younger research workers in genuinely ecumenical research.

4. Organization

The research institute should be set up at Bossey, as an institute within the WCC. It should be closely connected with the existing Ecumenical Institute in Bossey, but it should be set up as a separate organization with its own board (appointed by the WCC Central Committee) and its own budget. Probably the research institute would also need a separate administration. Perhaps even a different name should be used, in order to underline the difference between the two institutes.

Bossey as a place has many advantages. The site would be available and there is no need of building a new library,

5. Staff

There should be at least three permanent research fellows representing various traditions. If at all possible it would be of great importance to have a member of the Orthodox church on the staff. It must be recognised from the beginning that not everything can be expected from three men. Even if theologians of great reputation accept to work at the institute, their possibilities will remain limited. Perhaps it is possible to develop the work of the research institute by inviting in addition to the permanent staff members theologians for a shorter period. It may be that professors on sabbatical leave want to spend a year at the institute. Churches may want to send young theologians for special ecumenical studies to Bossey and they could be asked to carry out a special research project. The research institute should also be open to Roman Catholic students.

6. Buildings

There is need for three apartments for the research fellows and their families. There is also need for a guest house and some rooms for meetings. The existing building of the farm at Petit Bossey could be used. It is built on a surface of 17 m.: 17 m. It would have to be rebuilt completely. There is room for the administration on the ground floor, 8-10 rooms for guests on the first floor and two small apartments on the second floor. It is probably the best solution to build three houses (similar to the present apartment of the director) on the site opposite Petit Bossey (Courtenaux). The farm could be transformed into the guest house. It could also house the housekeeper and the secretaries.

7. Budget

a) buildings

Three apartments for permanent staff (the SwFr. 800,000
three apartments of the directors were
built in 1956 for SwFr. 450,000; building costs
are about the double today; water and
electricity are available at Petit Bossey)

Complete transformation of the Farm (the SwFr. 500,000
second floor could be arranged later) SwFr. 1,300,000

b) annual budget

3 salaries for permanent staff	SwFr.	75,000
3 salaries for secretarial help	"	35,000
salary for housekeeper (possibly family)	"	15,000
office expenses, translation of documents, etc.	"	10,000
books (purchases of current literature for library)	"	5,000
buildings	"	15,000
administration of guest house	"	10,000
heating, etc.	"	10,000
general and unforeseen expenses	"	<u>25,000</u>
	SwFr.	200,000

8. Finance

Capital costs, and running expenses for at least an initial period, will have to be secured outside the normal budget of the WCC. They should come from other sources than from those contributing to the study projects fund. Various kinds of contribution should be proposed. There may be foundations wanting to guarantee the annual salary of a research fellow. Other contributors may prefer to give a lump sum.

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